The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 8.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Nebraska Legislature elects a United States Senator this week.

—Postal service has been ordered on the Eastern Ohio Railroad from Dysins to Cumberland.

—The Atlantic Cable Company have given notice that they will ask the Dominion Parliament next session to amend their charter.

—The Atlantic Cotton Mills in Lawrence, Mass., lately running only four days in the week, start on full time to-day. They give employment to 1,900 operatives.

—Taylor Strander, the colored wife-murderer, in Wheeling, whose case has been carried from Court to Court, and appealed, has been sentenced to be hung on the 26th of March next.

—The New York Centennial agents announce five subscriptions there of five thousand dollars each, besides quite a list of smaller sums, in addition to ten thousand dollars by Stewart & Co.

—Jane Anderson, aged about sixty-five, living in Cincinnati, went to bed intoxicated last Friday night. It is supposed she fell out of bed, and was found in the morning, frozen to death, on the floor.

—The merchants of Little Rock, Ark., held a public meeting on Saturday evening, and passed a resolution denying General Sheridan's dispatch to the Secretary of War in so far as it refers to Arkansas.

—While one Wiegand, wife and child were crossing the railroad track at Beverly, N. J., in a wagon, a train struck the vehicle, killing the woman and child and hor se, and seriously injuring Wiegand.

—It is stated that Mr. Voorhees has withdra wn from the Indiana Senatorial contest unreservedly, intending to take no part in any contest that may ensue. This leaves the race between Holman and McDonald.

—The Report of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the fifth District of Kentucky gives the total collections of tax on tobacco during the past year at $1,313,931, and on whisky nearly $800,000; total collections $2,381,240.

—A sleeping car of the east-bound train on the B. & O. Road, while on a bridge near Cambridge, Ohio, on Saturday morning, was thrown off the track and badly shattered. Some four or five passengers were injured, but none seriously.

—Suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region has become almost general. The action of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company in reducing its prices for the current month will check all movements for a rise all along the line.

—A dispatch from Springfield, Ills., says the members of the Democratic State Central Committee deny the authenticity of the address sent from there a few day's ago, purporting to have been issued by them, calling a mass indignation meeting to protest against the recent action of the Federal Government in New Orleans.

—A reference has been ordered to ascertain if the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad Company has property in the State of New York, judgment having been obtained by default for $123,467 in a suit brought against the company by Albert W. Barnes and Benjamin Pippey to recover an alleged balance due for building fifty miles of roadbed.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The London *Times* of the 25th of December gives an account of a terrible accident on the Great Western Railroad, in which thirty-one persons were killed and upwards of seventy wounded. A large number of passengers, most of whom were visiting friends for Christmas, were being conveyed in thirteen carriages with two engines from the Great Western station at Oxford at 11:40 to Birmingham and the north. The train, which was half an hour late, proceeded safely for about six miles, when the tire of a wheel of a first-class carriage broke, and immediately left the metals, and for at least three hundred yards plunged along over the sleepers, many of which were cut in two, and rushed over two wooden bridges, one over the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. The carriage was thrown off the embankment and dragged after it several others. The train was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the impetus given to the carriages as they left the rails carried them with terrible force for a long distance, until they were finally dashed to pieces in the meadows below. Three carriages and a luggage van were deposited beyond the canal, the carriage next to the engine on the stone abutments of the bridge, and fell in splinters into the water. Fragments of two carriages, turned wheels upwards, were literally strewn about the embankment, and one carriage was hurled right across up the line on to the bank. The front part of the train continued its course for some distance. In the case of a majority of the victims death was instantaneous.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso in Barcelona.

MADRID, January 9.—A Spanish frigate with King Alfonso on board arrived at Barcelona this morning. The Prefect of the city and a number of deputations representing various organizations went on board and welcomed the King. His Majesty, in reply, said: "I am happy to re-enter Spain by way of Barcelona. I know the wants of Catalonia. Of my titles, I am proudest of Count of Barcelona." His Majesty landed at 11 A. M. He was received by the civil authorities and an immense and enthusiastic crowd. The King was escorted to the Cathedral, where religious services were held, and afterwards reviewed the troops. The King will leave to-morrow for Valencia.

An Invitation to Ex-Queen Isabella.

PARIS, January 9.—The Catalonian corporations have invited Ex-Queen Isabella to take up her residence in Barcelona.

FRANCE.

Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon.

PARIS, January 9.—To-day was the second anniversary of the death of Napoleon. Memorial services were held in the church of St. Augustine. The church was densely crowded.

Reception.

MacMahon to-day received the Duke De Broglie.

VICKSBURG.

Congressional Investigation.

VICKSBURG, January 9.—The greater portion of the session of the Congressional Committee was devoted to the examination of legal and documentary evidence in connection with the troubles between the taxpayers and colored officials, Judge Cowan, City Attorney, being examined at great length. He said Crosby had no legal right to issue the call under which the colored men marched on the city, and that the Judge of the Circuit Court had authority to appoint a successor to Crosby when he resigned.

The entire records of the Board of Supervisors in connection with Crosby were examined, and made part of the record.

Judge Arthur, Ex-City Judge, testified that in 1873 a colored Justice of the Peace brought a suit against a member of the Y. M. C. A. under the State civil rights bill for refusing to admit him to hear some lecture. He decided against the colored man, and the colored people held a mass meeting, denounced him, and passed resolutions asking him to resign.

Lucinda Henry (colored) testified that on the night after the riot a party of six whites came to her store on Cherry street after a gun, abused and mistreated her, threatened to burn her house, and took the gun.

E. Cordwent, a British subject, owning a large plantation eight miles out on the Yazoo, swore that on the morning of the fight a colored constable, Bell, came to his place and ordered all the negroes to come to town, armed, which they refused to do. Cordwent expressed in positive terms his utter disgust with both State and Federal Governments.

The committee adjourned till Monday. A member gives it as his opinion that the investigation will continue till the latter part of next week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1875.

A Flurry in the Gold Room.

A bogus report in regard to the state of the bullion in England caused a flurry in the Gold Room to-day, and advanced the premium temporarily. A committee of the Gold Exchange, appointed to make an investigation, censured one of the local gold and stock telegraph companies, and recommended that its instruments be removed from the Gold Room. A reward is offered for the detection of the person who furnished the bogus report.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Southern Rebellion.

President Grant Threatened with Assassination.

The Forthcoming Message on Louisiana Affairs.

The Southern Question Discussed at Republican Caucuses.

Official Report of General Sheridan.

A True Account of the Democratic Coup D'Etat on January 4th.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1875.

The President Threatened With Assassination.

President Grant has received within the past three days several letters from Norfolk and other Southern cities threatening him with assassination similar to those sent President Lincoln previous to his death.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes

are afloat to-night, and have foundation in the fact that the Postmaster General inclines to sympathize with Southern Democrats, but probably will not resign.

The Republican Caucus

held last evening discussed the Southern situation, but before coming to an agreement adjourned to Wednesday evening.

The Forthcoming President's Message On the Southern Question

will not contain anything positively new, but it is nevertheless a highly interesting document, being an official statement of well-known facts concerning the new rebellion. The more elaborate General Sheridan's recent action is discussed the stronger are the expressions in his favor. Mr. Sheets, of Alabama, will to-morrow offer a resolution in the House thanking him for his course toward the Southern banditti. Four Southern Senators and Representatives say they will resign unless the National Government can protect the rights of all citizens alike. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1875.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation. Charles Abert being asked to give the names of the persons to whom he disbursed the $106,500 under the direction of Richard B. Irwin, requested an opportunity to consult Reverdy Johnson. He expected Johnson, on a full review of the case, would advise him that he could testify without violation of his professional propriety. There were relations existing between the witness and Irwin's family which made him desirous not to testify unless compelled.

The committee decided that unless Abert answered questions by noon on Monday, he should be reported to the House for contempt.

John G. Shumaker, re-called—Said he had obtained the permission of his client to make certain statements, and he read from manuscript to the effect that on May 28th, 1872, he received from Irwin his check for $275,000, with instructions to cash it in broken up into smaller checks; he did not meet or see the postmaster, who had nothing to do with his business; on the 30th of May the Brooklyn Trust Company cashed the check, $125,000 being placed to his credit, and subsequently, with the exception of about $10,000, disbursed by his checks, and three checks for $50,000 each, being drawn on the Merchants' Bank and sent to the Pacific Mail Company. On the same day Stockwell told him that the office of the company was overrun with people clamorous to be compensated for services they pretended to have rendered in helping to secure an increased subsidy. The company therefore requested Schumaker to carry a check for $50,000 to Lyman Elmore, attorney, who had sufficient information to enable him to distribute it properly. Schumaker said he would refuse to do so if money was to be paid to any member or officer of Congress. He was assured that the company had employed no such persons and that the money was intended for no improper purpose. Schumaker took the check to Elmore, in Washington; Elmore said he would like to have the money, and witness got the check cashed by Riggs & Co.; took the money to Elmore's room and paid it there to the person introduced as General Smith; took no receipt for it; was given no direction to receive any.

It answer to a question Shumaker said: "There was nothing ordinary in my business precaution is what is troubling me; that's what's the matter."

Witness felt at the time that he was in an extraordinary position, because he was being used to pay lobbyists. In January or February, 1873, witness, at Stockwell's request, destroyed all his checks drawn by himself, which had been returned to him by the First Company. Did not know that the House had ordered an investigation, and when he learned it he was very sorry. He acceded to Stockwell's request, feeling that he had laid himself open to a suit by the company for the recovery of this money.

Witness commenced to be counsel for the Pacific Steamship Company in 1871, when certain injunction suits were brought against the company in Brooklyn, and he came to Washington in the Spring of 1872 to explain to the Committee on Commerce the nature of the Chalice suit then pending. Witness could not identify the person introduced to him by Elmore as General Smith further than by saying he was a good-looking man, rather dark, of ordinary size, and with some beard. Elmore told witness the night before last that the Smith who received money was a man of that name who recently died in Jersey City, General Morgan L. Smith. Witness had no information to which he could swear positively that any portion of the $275,000 went or was directed to go to any member or officer of the Forty-second Congress, and had no information that any clerk or other employe of the House received money.

Representative Randall, who offered the resolution in the House for the investigation, said that from conversations he believed a member of Congress was approached directly and offered a consideration to vote for the subsidy. The member was Jno. B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, who was offered one thousand dollars for his vote. He had this information in two ways, one from Geo. W. Morgan, and the other from Storm himself. It was due to Storm to say he never indicated any purpose to vote for the subsidy, nor did he vote for the bill. Storm did not tell him from whom the proffer came, but related the fact as if to strengthen his (Randall's) energy in opposition to the bill.

The committee adjourned till Monday.

Republican Caucuses.

The Republican Senators to-day held a long caucus, in which there was a general discussion on the order of business and the course necessary to be taken in the affairs concerning the South, especially Louisiana. While some Senators emphatically endorsed the President and General Sheridan, others preferred to await the forthcoming special message of the President relative to Louisiana affairs before expressing their opinions. It was generally admitted, however, that it was the duty of the Government to protect all citizens in all their legitimate rights, irrespective of the clamors of the opposing party. The object of the caucus was to agree upon some line of policy which would unite the Republicans of both Houses. This purpose will be the subject of an adjourned meeting.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus to-night, with Mr. Maynard as Chairman and Mr. Gunckel as Secretary. Mr. White offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members to draft a general bill, with a view to secure the rights of all citizens of the South. In his remarks he referred to alleged outrages, and urged the immediate necessity for action if they desired to be true to their professions as Republicans and friends of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said he was desirous of affording the requisite relief, and wanted some plan to be presented as a remedy for the outrages on citizens of the South.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, approved of General Sheridan's course.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, said the necessary remedy was to protect the people of the South who had been enfranchised as an experiment by the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, desired an amendment instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of a resolution justifying the President and justifying the acts of Sheridan.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said he intended to do his duty, in spite of the clamors of the Republican press. He supposed the Republican party would support their President, and he knew the President was endeavoring to confine his action strictly within the line of his constitutional duty. He fully sustained the President and General Sheridan.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, was called for, but did not respond.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, desired to hear Mr. Foster, chairman of the New Orleans sub-committee, who had just come into the hall, but that gentleman made no response.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said he would not be bound by the action of a caucus that hesitated to do what was necessary to preserve the Republican party and protect all citizens of the Union.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine in accordance with Mr. White's proposition was agreed to, when the caucus adjourned until the report of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs shall be made and the President's message on that subject transmitted to Congress.

Official Report of General Sheridan.

The following official dispatch from General Sheridan was received here late last night:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, New Orleans, January 8.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of January 4, 1875. I was not in command of this Military Department until nine o'clock at night on the 4th inst., but I fully endorse and am willing to be held responsible for acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day. During the few days in which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January, the general topic of conversation was the scenes of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard

Threats of Assassinating the Governor.

ann reprets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also threats of the assassination of Republican Members of the House, in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. I also know of the kidnapping by the banditti Mr. Cousin, one of the Members elect of the Legislature.

In order to preserve peace, and to make the State House safe for the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, General Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions,

The Legislature

assembled in the State House without any disturbance of the peace. At twelve o'clock William Vigers, the Clerk of the last State House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law, he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names. Of this number, fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. Before entering the House, Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Mr. Vigers not having finished announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz, for temporary Speaker. Mr. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and amid cheers on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Wiltz Dashed on to the Rostrum,

pushed aside Mr. Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority, but Mr. Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair amid the wildest confusion over the whole House. Mayor Wiltz then, again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one Flood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the Hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and the friends of members and spectators, turned [illegible] the lappels of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges on which were printed in gold letters the words

"Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,"

and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House. Many of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms were well known as Captains of White League companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary act of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body together, with the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House, as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now very great, and the Acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles, in which

Knives and Pistols Were Drawn,

Took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture, Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from Orleans Parish, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait on General de Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted. A committee of five, of which Mr. Dupre was made Chairman, was sent to wait upon General De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk,

Loud Applause

burst from the Democratic side of the House. General De Trobriand asked the Acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order at the point of the sword. Mr. Wiltz said it was not, whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and, addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thank General De Trobiand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which, they claimed, the President finally returned members of the House, is in my possession.

Members Not Returned Sworn In.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the last House, Mr. Billieu moved that two gentlemen from the Parish of Desoto, one from Winn, one from Bienville, and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took their seats on the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and, accordingly, the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting clerk, and Mr. Wiltz was declared Speaker, and Trezevant, Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the Commanding General of the Department to aid him in restoring order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable, and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the

Terrible Massacres

that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866 at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were or would be endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished with the request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under direction from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated, and who had no legal right to be there, whereupon the Democrats rose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws.

[illegible] this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose, and to enforce the law, it was furnished at once. Had this not been done, there is a firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Irwin's Prison Quarters.

Richard B. Irwin was taken to the District jail this afternoon, and now occupies a comfortably furnished room used for a number of years as Warden's office. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted, returnable on Monday.

Louisiana Affairs.

Attorney General Field, of Louisiana, now here, has received a dispatch from Governor Kellogg, saying that "The Republican party does not endorse Judge Dibble's letter. He published it in Democratic papers alone. Our friends generally condemn him."

Alabama Congressional Investigation.

LIVINGSTON, ALA., January 9.—Albright and Buckner, of the Alabama Investigating Committee, yesterday concluded a four days' investigation at this place. The killing of Billings and Ivey, and the whipping of the negro Dogle were proved, but there was no proof connecting those acts with political motives. In refutation of the charges of intimation of Republican voters, evidence was given that in the last election the Republican vote in this (Sumter) county increased 33 per cent. over Grant's vote in 1872.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Capital During the Recess.

The Senate Committees—Republican Candidates for the Senatorship—Prospecting Pecuniary Rewards—Tricks of the Legislative Trade—Rambling Notes of General Matters.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1875.

The Senate Committees.

President *pro tem.*, George H. Cutler, of the Senate, has completed the formation of his committees, which he will submit to that body at its meeting on Tuesday next. The chairmanship of the principal committees will be as follows:

Judiciary General—B. B. Strang, Tioga.
Judiciary Local—John C. Newmyer, Allegheny.
Finance—James S. Rutan, Beaver.
Railroads—E. W. Davis, Philadelphia.
Corporations—Thos. V. Cooper, Delaware.
Education—Geo. H. Anderson, Allegheny.
Constitutional Reform—A. J. Herr, Dauphin.
Municipal Affairs—John Lamon, Phila.
Public Printing—A. R. Dunkel, Phila.
Vice and Immorality—H. G. Jones, Phila.
Mines and Mining—David Maclay, Clarion.
New Counties and County Seats—Samuel McKinley, Lawrence.
Public Buildings—Abram Horter, Phila.
Agriculture—Jacob G. Heilman, Lebanon.

Speaker Patterson of the House, is remaining here and expects to be able to report his committees at an early day next week.

Herdic Again.

Peter Herdic has been actively engaged in securing the appointment of members on the Committee on New Counties and County Seats who will be favorable to his bill submitted last year relative to the organization of Cambria county. By this means he will be enabled to carry out the famous Minnequa project. He was seconded in his efforts by a delegation from the West who desire Titusville as the county seat of a new county to be formed out of Warren, Venango, and Crawford counties. The bill last winter got through the Senate, and being sent to the House was referred to the committee, where it remained until final adjournment, announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz, for temporary Speaker. Mr. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and amid cheers on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Wiltz Dashed on to the Rostrum,

pushed aside Mr. Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority, but Mr. Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair amid the wildest confusion over the whole House. Mayor Wiltz then, again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one Flood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the Hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and the friends of members and spectators, turned [illegible] the lappels of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges on which were printed in gold letters the words

"Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,"

and the Assembly was in the possession of the minority, and the White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House. Many of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms were well known as Captains of White League companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members had not failed to protest again and again against this revolutionary act of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body together, with the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House, as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now very great, and the Acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles, in which

Knives and Pistols Were Drawn,

Took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture, Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from Orleans Parish, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait on General de Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted. A committee of five, of which Mr. Dupre was made Chairman, was sent to wait upon General De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk,

Loud Applause

burst from the Democratic side of the House. General De Trobriand asked the Acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order at the point of the sword. Mr. Wiltz said it was not, whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and, addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thank General De Trobiand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which, they claimed, the President finally returned members of the House, is in my possession.

Members Not Returned Sworn In.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the last House, Mr. Billieu moved that two gentlemen from the Parish of Desoto, one from Winn, one from Bienville, and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took their seats on the floor as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and, accordingly, the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting clerk, and Mr. Wiltz was declared Speaker, and Trezevant, Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the Commanding General of the Department to aid him in restoring order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable, and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the

Terrible Massacres

that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866 at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were or would be endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished with the request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under direction from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated, and who had no legal right to be there, whereupon the Democrats rose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws.

[illegible] this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose, and to enforce the law, it was furnished at once. Had this not been done, there is a firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Irwin's Prison Quarters.

Richard B. Irwin was taken to the District jail this afternoon, and now occupies a comfortably furnished room used for a number of years as Warden's office. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted, returnable on Monday.

Louisiana Affairs.

Attorney General Field, of Louisiana, now here, has received a dispatch from Governor Kellogg, saying that "The Republican party does not endorse Judge Dibble's letter. He published it in Democratic papers alone. Our friends generally condemn him."

Alabama Congressional Investigation.

LIVINGSTON, ALA., January 9.—Albright and Buckner, of the Alabama Investigating Committee, yesterday concluded a four days' investigation at this place. The killing of Billings and Ivey, and the whipping of the negro Dogle were proved, but there was no proof connecting those acts with political motives. In refutation of the charges of intimation of Republican voters, evidence was given that in the last election the Republican vote in this (Sumter) county increased 33 per cent. over Grant's vote in 1872.

ground that ability in that particular line is not in this instance hereditary. Well, it is hardly to be expected that a House composed of two hundred members should be as easily managed as the ordinary run of Lawrenceville debating societies, where, I believe, President P. received his training in parliamentary practice.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

A Stormy Interview Between Gen. Sheridan and a Bishop.

Judge Dibble's Letter not Endorsed by Governor Kellogg.

Action of the City Council.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Mayor Leeds, in a message to the City Council, today called attention to the published dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War of January 4th, by which the community has been culminuated, and advising the Council to make an emphatic denial of this most unjustifiable libel. The Council adopted a resolution, saying: "We know that such charges are unfounded in fact and unjust, and appealing to the sense of justice to the citizens of sister States who have been among us to stigmatize, as they deserve, the unwarranted charges and aspersions thus brought against us by Lieutenant General Sheridan."

Kellogg Legislature.

In the House Mr. Clark announced fifty-five members present and a quorum. The memorial of the Conservative members to Congress was criticized, pronounced incorrect in several respects, and a committee appointed to prepare a counter statement to Congress.

Unfounded Reports

were current that the military have orders to arrest leading white Leaguers.

A Stormy Interview.

Bishop Wilmer and General Sheridan had an interview this evening upon the subject of political affairs in Louisiana. They failed to agree, consequently the interview was somewhat stormy. The Bishop explains that in his testimony before the the Congressional Committee, wherein he stated that there was no security, he meant no security under the Courts against theft, etc., of which he was speaking.

Judge Dibble's Manifesto.

The slips of Dibble's manifesto furnished the Associated Press and city papers yesterday evening, were from the *Republican* office. Its non-appearance in the *Republican* created surprise.

A Remonstrance from Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—The *Appeal's* Nashville special of this date says Senator Boyd presented the following resolution in the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That our Senators are hereby instructed and the Representatives requested to support and insist on such guarantees as will immediately restore to the State of Louisiana her rights under the Constitution as a sovereign State of the Federal Union.

A Protest from the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, January 9.—The following resolutions were introduced in the State Senate to-day:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, that the Governors of the States composing the United States of America be and they are hereby earnestly requested to convene, as soon as practicable, the Legislatures of their respective States, in order that the States may consult together and advise with each other respecting the late interference of the army of the United States with the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and determining simultaneously to defend and preserve the independence and sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested forthwith to telegraph these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, and request immediate replies.

An animated and prolonged discussion ensued, in which a spirit of moderation predominated, the leading Senators objecting to Virginia taking the initiative. It was the general opinion that Virginia should give expression through her Legislature in the form of some specific plan of action, and also to express the deep and lasting sympathy of the people of Virginia with the people of the sister State of Louisiana. The whole matter was made the special order for Tuesday.

Press Comments on Judge Dibble's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The *Republican* says: "The somewhat remarkable letter of Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, to Hon. Charles Foster, which was published in the Democratic papers of this city yesterday morning, was the subject of considerable comment during the day. We conversed with very few who took the view of the matter which is expressed by Mr. Dibble, and we feel authorized to say that the opinion is his individually, and is not held by leading Republicans of the State. Governor Kellogg most emphatically disclaims any endorsement of the letter, and states that Mr. Dibble published it in Democratic papers alone, without consulting him or other leading Republicans on the subject. His own views are in direct opposition to Mr. Dibble on the status of the State Government."

The Government's Course Approved.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Party feeling ran high in the Produce Exchange yesterday, growing out of the diverse views entertained by members on the subject of the interference of the United States Troops at Louisiana, and the following paper was put in circulation by those opposed to a call for a public meeting next Monday: "We, the undersigned, recollecting how the rebellion was inaugurated and the country forced into war by the failure of the Government to protect its forts and officers, hereby testify our approval of the prompt action of the Government in the late case of the Legislature of Louisiana."

Wisconsin Grangers Discussing the Railroad Question.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—At a meeting of the State Grange at Madison, which closed last evening, the railroad question was a prominent subject of discussion. The session was secret, but it is now learned that the speeches and resolutions displayed an unexpected disposition to modify existing legislation so as to encourage rather than to repel the investment of capital in that direction. This strengthens the prevailing conviction that all really well-founded objections to the "Potter law" will be removed by the Legislature. The Legislature meets on Wednesday.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
CONTINUED AT
Hugus & Hacke's.

Velvet Cloaks at half price.

Black Silk Suits at half price.

Black Alpaca Suits at half price.

Seal Sacques and Muffs reduced to cost.

Cloth Garments reduced to cost.

Black and Colored Silks at great reduction.

Black and Colored Silks at great reductions.

We have made a sweeping reduction in prices in all our departments in order to reduce stock, previous to our annual inventory.

HUGUS & HACKE,
MWS. Fifth avenue and Market St.

The Safest Place in the World

for depositing money is in a Bank where the stock holders are *individually liable*, such as the *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.*
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Allegheny, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Capital subscribed	$100,000 00
Amount paid cash	$39,145 00
Amount paid in demand notes, (double named)	25,000 00
	$ 64,145 00
ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages, first liens	$41,782 48
Cash	9,114 34
Real estate	2,200 00
Demand notes, (double named)	25,000 00
Premiums in course of collection	4,829 22
Rents and interest (due)	754 28
Office furniture and fixtures	764 29
	$ 83,435 47
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums, less rednsurance, returns premiums and cancelled risks	$15,859 84
Interest and rents	4,003 30
Balance, January 1, 1874	15,053 26
	$ 35,016 40
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Commissions, salary, taxes, rent, stationery, &c	$ 5,223 68
Fire losses, (paid)	5,702 25
Dividends	4,000 00
	$ 15,625 93
Losses in process of adjustment	$ 4,463 00
Amount of outstanding risks	$1,502,410 00

CHAS. R. WEITERSHAUSEN,
Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, PA., January 8, 1875.
Ja11:73d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,171,424 12
Overdrafts	5,956 75
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	$80,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	35,787 00
Due from redeeming and Reserve Agents	100,771 70
Due from other National Banks	41,889 32
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10,862 12
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	171,356 19
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	17,147 71
Premiums paid	20,000 00
Checks and other Cash Items	1,139 76
Exchanges for Clearing House	44,940 85
Bills for other National Banks	56,000 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,793 38
Legal Tender Notes	69,305 00
Total	$2,538,613 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	262,253 43
Other Undivided Profits	41,035 44
National Bank notes Outstanding	640,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	4,007 50
Individual Deposits	739,999 58
Due to other National Banks	8,043 83
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,668 91
Notes and Bills rediscounted	39,611 12
Total	$2,538,613 91

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny,

I, W. A. Shaw, Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of January, 1875.

J. H. HILLERMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. H. HARTLEY, }
WM. COLEMAN, } Directors.
JOHN SCOTT. }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 1,209,651 91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from Reserve Agents	75,840 73
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	14,319 75
Due from State Banks and Bankers	75,642 22
Real Estate	20,000 00
Checks and Cash Items	11,000 11

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅝@112¾.

WE reproduce, in our commercial columns, the annual report of E. Samuel & Co., of Philadelphia, of the year's business in iron. It is a careful and discriminating resume of the tendencies and fluctuations of business and closes with a strong expression of confidence that the present will be a better year than last, in the business. We hope this expression may be realized.

SHERIDAN'S report of affairs at New Orleans on the fourth instant only depart from the hitherto telegraphed statements in showing that the officials put in charge of the House as Sergeants-at-Arms, were captains of White Leagues. It is quite clear that considerable agitation exists at Washington among Republicans who are disposed to be weak-kneed. The President, however, is firm.

AS THE first month of the new year passes on, there is no indication of our rolling mills opening up. The same firmness continues to be displayed, on both sides, as at the beginning. The manufacturers report themselves to be easily and comfortably filling orders, by using reserve stock. We hope that the Spring will develop full activity, once more, as the wants of the community require it.

IT IS understood that the House at Harrisburg is to take Louisiana into consideration this week. The members on the Democratic side have received their cue, and the leaders have had speeches written out for such as can be trusted with them. We hope the Republican members will be on hand with amendments that will serve to bring these gentry to the record on the yeas and nays. We judge Wiltz should be condemned first, then the captains of the White Leagues, and then the assassins who have murdered inoffensive blacks. Bring them to the record.

IN THE present condition of affairs in Louisiana, we decidedly object to General [illegible] for a new election, regarding it as a concession [illegible] that ought not to be made. For two years, now, they have sought to seize the Government, and have kept up a wild cry of fraud, merely as a cover for their murderous assaults. To now yield will be to further encourage their evil methods. We are decidedly opposed to all this, and believe if anything is done, first to have a full showing up of what they have done, Sheridan has, it proves, been looking into this, and when his report comes forward, the dark side of the picture will be seen. First just, then peaceable.

IT IS fair to presume that those who had minister banking affairs are careful, considerate, and obliging, so far as they can be in justice to the trusts reposed in them. Yet the streets are full of rumors that there has been unnecessary stringency used toward business men, within the past thirty days. This, at the present juncture, is an unnecessary severity, unless the circumstances that lead to it are compulsory. If in times of distress the banks must withdraw favors, and only confer them in times of prosperity, they fail in one of the great purposes for which they are instituted. We appreciate fully, the force of the reasoning that when the volume of business is diminished the line of discounts should be correspondingly diminished, and that conservative banking involves taking in sail when the storm begins to blow; yet we insist that circumstances should be comprehensively considered. There are times when contraction of business is occasioned by influences that really put more strain on business men, and necessitate their carrying more paper for a time than when business is prosperous. We are of the opinion that to some extent, this is the case now. Yet the rumor was afloat that this course would be pursued, months ago. We are not sufficiently informed of the facts to comment as positively as we otherwise would, but may recur to the subject at another time.

BLUSHING VIRTUE.

It ought not to be lost sight of that the Democratic party came into power, in the lower House of the Legislature, under a belief entertained by the people that reforms would follow. Already we have the admission that so far as the current expenses of the session for officials is concerned, there will rather be an increase than a decrease of expense; while as regards the rigid enforcement of party rule the Democracy are determined to gain all possible. To carry points, they are compelled to admit some very black sheep, one man over whom it was declared in the House, that different indictments for the embezzlement of school funds are resting, and against whom various other charges were openly made, by members of his own party faith. But he was admitted,—his vote being necessary to the United States Senator. Thus in at least two particulars, they have broken fully away from their pledges of reform. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the real leaders of the party, to whom the Legislative servants are mere puppets, will be quite anxious to close the session long before they will be able to do it. There is every indication that the confusion, misdoing and positive greenness of the House operations will make the present Democratic break out one long to be remembered.

"I, MYSELF, I."

The source of unmeasured enjoyment, to all who were lookers on at Harrisburg, was our gallant educator, Mr. Patterson, in his new and original *role* of Speaker. The first peculiarity that manifested itself, on his elevation to the coveted honor, was the evident belief that he had been voted the entire ownership of the House. That parliamentary rules should be observed, or the business of the Commonwealth attended to, did not seem to occur to him, but "my House," was evidently a room full of school boys, whose duty it was to submit to any drill he might think fit to call for. The imposing assurance that led to the declaration that there had been a "revolution," in Allegheny county, and that they would keep on "revolutioning" was used as the basis of an intimation that this was why he was elected Speaker. Of course it was. Had it not been for the "revolution" he would not have been Speaker. The inference that the "revolution" threw no one else to the surface worthy the Speakership was, at least, "childlike and bland." Perhaps, however, the reason why he stood so much above his fellows from the county, as the favored child of the "revolution" was, his passionate love for "her." This grand old State, he "loved every foot of her 42,000 square miles!" Was ever love like this? And should he that bears it not be Speaker?

The strange phase, however, of this manifestation, was the assurance that he could manage the House. Most persons, who did not know enough of parliamentary operations to be aware that it is wise to prepare a speech accepting honors with some care, and who had never seen a Legislature, would probably have been a little tremulous of taking charge of a body numbering two hundred members. Not so our Speaker. With a confidence worthy a noble cause, he shouldered the gavel, and proceeded to his duties. The first day's session developed confusion, till at last the time arrived, and the Speaker announced, "I will adjourn my House." Informed that the Governor's message was there, he proposed to put it on the table; and it was only after he was quite urgently assured that this could not be done, that he proposed to have it read. Had Smull been retained, or would the Speaker listen to the advice of old members, he might learn how to manage the House. But if he pursues the course he has followed for one week, for the balance of the session, he will learn that it is not greatly to his honor to be "your Centennial Speaker."

POOR LOUISIANA!

It is perfectly evident that the Democracy intend to make all the capital they can out of Louisiana affairs. They have just one cry, and this they keep up with commendable persistency. The Legislature was driven out by Federal soldiers! The character of the Legislature was determined by Federal bayonets! We suppose this is as useful as any other falsehood would be, but it is a falsehood, all the same. Neither the character of the Legislature was determined, nor was the Legislature driven out by Federal soldiers. Five interlopers, who had no more right to the seats they forcibly took possession of than had so many Arabs, were, at the request of the Republican members of the Legislature, marched out, to make room for those who were really members. These soldiers had already complied with a request from the Democratic members to clear the lobby,—so that "the invasion of the halls of Legislation," was first done at the request of those who now denounce it. If it was right, (and this is not challenged) for Federal soldiers to expel persons from the lobby who had no business there, and this at the request of Democratic legislators, it was more clearly proper to expel persons who had assumed illegally to seize seats on the floor of the Senate. This, is all the soldiers did. The Democratic members, legally elected, walked out of their own accord, and went where they pleased.

As to the soldiers controlling the organization of the House,—this, also is untrue. In Louisiana there is a law controlling this subject, even to its minutest detail. The votes of the State are to be canvassed by the Returning Board, and from their canvass, the list of members is made up and certified to the clerk of the House, and he is required to organize it by recognizing and accepting the names thus certified. Hence the law of Louisiana prescribed just how the House was to be organized. This, however, was put aside by the Democrats, who violently introduced five men not named in the returns to seats in the House, and disregarding the law, and refusing to recognize the clerk, organized the House by the mob power. This was revolution, inaugurated by the Democrats. Having gone thus far, Wiltz sent for soldiers, and cleared the lobbies, by their aid,—or as he phrases it, "at the point of the bayonet." Governor Kellogg, at the request of Republicans, sent the Government troops again into the House, to clear out the five interlopers, and then the House was in position to organize. But the military had nothing whatever to do with the actual organization, nor did they do more for the Republicans than they already had done for the Democrats. The Legislature organized under, and in accordance with the *law* of Louisiana. These are the facts on that point.

Going back of these points, to the main trouble, we notice that ex-Judge Dibble makes what seems to us a calm, honest and dispassionate statement of the troubles there. He calls the Conservative move a revolution which was met by a counter-revolution. We think the statement of a counter revolution strong, but accept it as the strongest censure that can be put upon it. In even this view, it is at least as justifiable as the original revolution. But the truth is, that worse than revolution has been going on in Louisiana. Revolution, at least in this country, implies an honorable, open resistance to law. But Sheridan states that murder and assassination have predominated for years, and that the number of victims runs into the thousands. This is the root trouble in that State. Further, all this has been deliberately done for a purpose. Louisiana has been put forward as the scape-goat in the struggle for power, on the part of ex-rebel malcontents, just as South Carolina was put in the fore-front in developing rebellion. If the nation can be badgered, and the Government driven into measures that will substantially result in their restoration to power, we shall have the same scenes of violence in all the Southern States, and a repetition of Louisiana till all the old rebel element is in power once more. This is the battle that is being fought.

The question, then, is, will we meet this trouble now, or accept it on a larger scale after a time? General Butler proposes a new election. If that is done without suppressing the present rebellious spirit, the work of intimidation and murder will go forward with renewed vigor till there will be few Republican votes left to be cast. Already, that vote has been reduced nearly twenty thousand by assassination. General Butler's law would only invite a fresh development of it, and might fitly be called a law to "promote the assassination of Republicans in Louisiana." Let us first be just, then peaceable. And justice requires that the murderers in that State be punished. It amounts to a demand for the use of the Federal power, and Sheridan is the man to use it. This is not the time for Republicans to weaken. They are confronted with the same murderous spirit that brought on the war. The outrages of Southern assassins are encouraged by Democratic meetings, addresses and appeals, such as Southern slave-holders were at the outbreak of the war. The old rebel spirit has flamed up again. A few Democratic triumphs have turned the heads of the few, and the new rebellion must be met. We greatly underrate President Grant if he does not act firmly in the emergency.

PERSONAL.

THURLOW WEED'S health is improving.

IT is again rumored that Mr. Disraeli is to be married.

MARION HARLAND has $2,500 from her "Cook Book" alone.

THE rumor that Spinner will resign is depressing the ink market.

THE only daughter of the Governor of South Australia has been scalded to death.

THE wife of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M. P., was recently burned to death in her own house in England.

MRS. ALICE COOLEY, aged 100 years, died in Brookfield, Mass., on the 3d inst., on the seventy-fifth anniversary of her wedding.

IT is given out in railway circles that James Garret, of the Baltimore & Ohio, is a candidate for President of the United States at the next election.

TWO centenarians have died in the State of South Carolina within the past few days—Mrs. Eisenburg, aged 103 years, and Richard Cottrill, aged 119 years.

ON DIT, that Bret Harte has obtained through influential friends, a $3,000 position in the New York Custom House, as a relief from pecuniary embarrassments.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued through the London Asiatic Company, limited, a sterling loan of £3,000,000 or $15,000,000, at about 91 per cent.

THE New Haven lady who recently bequeathed $25,000 to her pastor was Mrs. Josephine Hillhouse, and the lucky man is Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector of the Episcopal church.

THINK how "Speaker" Wiltz, of Louisiana, must feel as he reads the tremendous protests of the Northern Democracy against his course in calling in "military interference?"

DR. JOHN MCBEAN, one of the oldest physicians of Harrison county, Ohio, died Thursday morning, after a brief illness, aged 78 years. The Doctor had practiced medicine in Cadiz for a long series of years.

FRANK P. KINKEAD, noted as the owner of the trotting stallion St. Lawrence, and the breeder of the famous horse Mambrino Gift, died on the 30th ult., at his farm in Woodford county, Ky. Mr. Kinkead was an extensive breeder of fine stock, correct in his dealings and esteemed for his many good qualities.

"SPEAKER" WILTZ informs Congress that it was he who first called upon General De Trobreand to preserve order, but Mr. Bryant and Mr. Evarts say that it was Kellogg. Which of these reliable gentlemen are we to believe?

J. A. HUNTER, Esq., Armstrong, and Judge John Garrer, Washington, Republicans; D. S. Batdorf, Berks, and S. S. Wolf, Centre, Democrats, are the four members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who have died since their election to that body.

MRS. STOWE, accoring to a writer, is in a perpetual reverie about her characters. "She is a perfect literary sensualist," says the scribe, "absorbed in the happiness of peopling new worlds." She has never assisted to people the present one very much.

DR. WALKER, ex-President of Harvard College, whose death was recently announced, belonged to a long-lived race. The lives of his three immediate progenitors cover all the years except fourteen between Queen Elizabeth's time and our own.

THE Utica *Herald* understands that a well-nigh unanimous disposition exists among the Republican members of both branches of the New York Legislature to cast the vote of the party for John A. Dix, in the approaching election of a United States Senator.

A MAN was recently found lying insensible in the street by the police of Baltimore. He has since been claimed by a woman, who positively identified him as her husband, and by a young man, a stranger to the woman, who is just as positive that the man is his father.

MARTHA C. WRIGHT, president of the Woman's National Suffrage Association, died last Monday at the residence of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Roxbury, Mass. She was a sister of Lucretia Mott, and like her was an active worker in the cause of woman suffrage. She leaves a husband and several children.

BAYARD is sure of re-election to the United States Senate in Delaware and Hamlin in Maine. Chandler in Michigan, Ramsey in Minnesota and Carpenter in Wisconsin are tolerably certain of being returned. Tipton's successor from Nebraska, it is thought, will be John M. Thayer. William Sharon, the wealthy miner, will be returned from Nevada. Indiana and the other States named are uncertain. Ex-Governor Randolph has (next to John P. Stockton, perhaps) the best chance in New Jersey; Thomas Allen, a railroad king, in Missouri; Francis Kernan in New York, Mr. Wallace in Pennsylvania, Harry S. Walker in West Virginia and Governor Brown in Tennessee.

MRS. WATSON, the wife of Professor Watson of Michigan University, is probably the only woman who enjoyed the privilege of going on the Transit Expedition from the United States. She had to go on a long journey, but was probably rewarded by her visit to countries which few American men and fewer women ever get an opportunity to see. First there was an overland journey to San Francisco, then a voyage, lasting twenty-six days, to Yokohama, a four days' sail to Nagasaki, and another of six days to Tien-Tsin. Then followed a voyage up the river on small house-boats to Tung Chang, and, finally, a donkey ride of sixteen miles to the imperial city of Peking. Professor Watson, while at Peking awaiting the transit, discovered a new asteroid. He did not name it after his wife, but after a Chinese goddess (Ne-Wha), who once repaired the sky when it was in a dilapidated condition, and has thereby earned the respect of astronomers.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

YALE'S oldest living graduate belonged to the class of 1800.

BEAR STEAKS are quoted at nineteen cents a pound in Maine.

SIGN of indigestion: "Gone to dinner—be back in five minutes."

"THE UNION—it must and shall be preserved."—*Andrew Jackson.*

SILVER in paying quantities has been discovered in Essex county, Mass.

LAST year India had 3,700,000 acres of land devoted to cotton cultivation.

THIS year begins and ends on Friday—a fact that occurs but once in fifty years.

SOME of the first class hotels in Chicago have reduced their prices to $6.00 per day.

A WELSH jury gave a verdict of £25 damages as the value of a quarryman's nose.

JOHN HOGAN, a Chicago laborer, was found frozen to death in that city on Friday night.

A CONVERTED jockey has been speaking of the receipts at a church festival door as gate money.

A TEXAN philanthropist has left $5,000 as a fund to "defend persons who kill baggage-smashers."

BABCOCK & Co., grocers, of New York, have failed. The cause is attributed to speculation in lard.

THE Philadelphia detectives made 362 arrests during 1874, and recovered $78,500 worth of stolen property.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* wonders why people who begin by not believing in God end by believing in ghosts.

THE Woodhull was sued the other day for $400 intrusted to her for investment in the days of her brokerage.

BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig* will make its appearance 1st March, with the irrepressible Parson Brownlow as editor.

IN THE year 1874 there were constructed 1,84[illegible] miles of railway, against 2,6[illegible] miles in 1873, and 7,160 miles in 1872.

A GRIST mill at Niagdo, N. B., was burned last Friday night, together with two of the children of the keeper, named Boardman.

FURTHER difficulties between China and Japan are anticipated, in consequence of the latter objecting to the conditions of the Mosan treaty.

OVER ten thousand emigrants were brought to Philadelphia by the American and Red Star lines during the past year. The departures, 6,574.

ALL the fibre paper manufactured for the Government has been accounted for, and no illegal issue of securities printed upon that paper have been made.

THE annual celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, as commemorative of the life of Andrew Jackson, took place on Friday, at Wooster, O.

GREAT BRITAIN is said to be negotiating with our Government for the possession of some territory which she regards as belonging to British North America. Where can it be?

THE editor of a Democratic paper in Scranton wrote a fierce editorial upon "Presidential Present-Taking" when he read that the new Japanese Minister had presented his credentials to the President.

AN EARTHQUAKE some time ago was mistaken for an explosion, and now we have had an explosion which was mistaken for an earthquake, This was the blowing up of the nitro-glycerine mills in Pequannock.

THE Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* has been sued for libel, $50,000 damages, by E. Billings, a lawyer, because it published an account of the marriage of Billings to a school girl, which statements subsequently took her away from him.

PARIS, it is estimated, contains 120,000 women who are dependent upon their needle for support. The highest rate of pay is about 20 cents a day, while the average pay, when fully employed, is not over 12 cents for 14 hours' work.

A DELICATELY-MOLDED Englishman is spoken of by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who lately made a wager that he would bite a toad's head off, ea' an ounce twist of tobacco, and follow this up with three raw potatoes. The bet was the price of the tobacco and two gallons of beer, which he easily won.

THE Chicago Grand Jury has indicted Richard Morton, of Kentland, Indiana, who was brought to Illinois on a requisition of Governor Beveridge for bribery. It will be remembered that this was the case of an alleged attempt on the part of Morton to bribe Grain Inspector Harper, of Chicago.

A WIDOW woman, fifty years of age, named Twist, died at Portland, Me., on Christmas morning. She had lived alone and possessed some means. Almost as soon as it was known she was dead, the neighbors rushed in and began to appropriate various articles, under the plea that they had been promised to them. They were eventually driven from the house by more orderly individuals.

IN the case of Stack vs. Bishop O'Hara, in Williamsport, Pa., so long in controversy, the Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of Annunciation, in that city, was in full accord with the recognized law and discipline of the Catholic Church, and that the priest is bound to accept and abide by the law of voluntary association while a member.

AT a caucus of the Republicans of the Minnesota Legislature, friendly to Senator Ramsey, held last Friday evening, the fact was developed that he has positive strength enough to assure his nomination on the first ballot. The opposition to him is divided between the friends of W. D. Washburn, Governor Davis and ex-Governor Houston, of whom Senator Ramsey is the second choice of a considerable number.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have just issued, through the London Asiatic Company, (limited,) a sterling loan of £3,000,000, or $15,000,000, at about 91 per cent. gold. The subscription has just closed, and the amount reached £8,000,000, or $40,000,000. This new issue is part of the company's general mortgage six per cent. loan, and the prompt manner in which so large an amount was bid for affords the most gratifying evidence of the high estimate put upon the credit of the company in that market.

THE Lancaster, Ohio, *Gazette* says: "Mrs. Wachtel, an old resident of this city, some twelve years ago ran a needle in her breast and failed to have it extracted, as it never occasioned her any pain or inconvenience. A few days since, however, the lady felt a strange pricking sensation in a bunion on one of her feet, and upon examination found the point of a needle protruding from the excrescence. With but little trouble it was taken out, and it appears to be the same needle she lost in her breast a dozen years ago."

A BOSTON street was crowded one day last week, by about ten thousand people, who had registered guesses as to the amount of liquid a large kettle in front of a tea store would contain. The appointed committee poured first gallons, then quarts, and finally gills of water into the mouth of the kettle, and a shout of applause rent the air when the result was announced as two hundred and twenty-seven gallons, two quarts, one pint and three gills. The nearest guess—coming within three gills of the exact quantity—was made by eight persons, each of whom received a package of tea as a prize. One estimate was less than ten gallons, while another was more than three thousand.

HUMOROUS.

WHY am de pen dat Sir Walter Scott wrote wid like a riber in Maine? 'Cause it am de Pen-ob-scot.

A PEEP behind the curtain—"Mother, don't get me mad now! Harry is coming and I shall be all of a flush."

"MR. SMITHERS, how can you sleep? The sun has been up these two hours." Well, what if he has?" said Smith. "He goes to bed at dark, while I'm up till after midnight."

"WHY, Jimmy," said one professional beggar to another, "are you going to knock off already? It's only two o'clock." "No, you mutton head," responded the other, who was engaged unbuckling his crutch, "I'm only going to put it on the other knee. You don't suppose a fellow can beg all day on the same leg, do you?"

"You have a pleasant home and a bright fireside, with happy children sitting around it, haven't you?" said the Judge. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Thompson, who thought he saw a way out of the difficulty. "Well," said the Judge, "if the happy children sit around the cheerful fireside until you return, they will stay there just forty-three days, as I will have to send you up for that time."

WHEN old Sam. Crewder, down in Pike, was running for Justice of the Peace, his wife, in anticipation of honors in store for her, said: "My dear, when you get to be Justice of the Peace, what will I be? "You," said old Sam, "Why, you will be the same old fool you always was." This same story was told about Gov. Bitner, more than forty years ago, and has been repeated a thousand times since with as many changes in name and place, so that Mrs. Sam Crewder need not feel bad about it.

A NOVEL RAFFLE.

A Beautiful Young Lady Offers Herself as a Prize to the Lucky One.

(From the Seymour (Ind.) Star.)

One of the most novel as well as exciting raffles that ever took place in Seymour came off on Saturday evening last. Miss Minnie Clarence made the proposition of putting herself up to be raffled off, at fifty cents a chance. At first the matter was looked on as a joke, but it soon became known that the offer was a *bona fide* one, chances went rapidly, and in less than one hour every chance was taken, and heavy premiums were paid by young men anxious to win the beautiful and lovely prize.

Miss Minnie is a most bewitching beauty of 18 summers, an orphan, of respectable parentage, and a member of the best society of the State. She was decidedly the belle of Seymour, and was loved and admired by all who ever became acquainted with her, and probably envied just the least bit by the young ladies. She is a bright blonde, perfect in form, fair complexion, and has most ravishingly beautiful eyes. Ever since she came to Seymour she has been the cynosure of all eyes and admiration of the men. In justice to Miss Minnie, we should state that she gave the winner the privilege of accepting or refusing her, and reserved the same privilege for herself. There may have been several in the crowd whom she would have refused, but there were none, we venture to say, who would refuse her. How could they?

The hour set for the raffle came, and found all ready to turn things loose. Miss Minnie was there in person, dressed in the height of fashion, to lend a charm to the occasion. She stood leaning gracefully against a show case, never speaking a word nor betraying the least emotion, or showing the slightest preference for any of the contestants, excepting there was a perceptible twinkle in her eyes when some young and handsome "lovier" would shake the dice.

Name after name was called, and each one in turn would shake the box with nervous hand, until all but three had thrown, with face and jet. Two white roses were on the side of her head. Mrs. Sharp wore mourning. Mrs. Fish wore a black gros grain silk, exceedingly rich and handsome. She wore a bow of sultan red ribbon on the side of her head. Her diamonds were very beautiful. Mrs. Benjamin wore an exquisite blue silk train. Miss Edith Fish wore a sea-foam striped gauze over white silk. It was trimmed with ruffles of the same. Her hair was arranged *a la* que, with a ribbon bow the shade of her dress on the side of her head. Mrs. Williams wore an elegant turquoise blue silk, very becoming and stylish. Mrs. Robeson wore a pearl colored silk, the back of which was of striped satin, the same shade as the dress. Mrs. Delano wore black velvet. Mrs. Lloyd sage green silk, with rows of Valenciennes lace. Miss Jewell wore a French grey train over a petticoat of pink silk and the sash at the back of rose color. Mrs. Ered. Grant wore lavender colored silk with overdress of white point lace. Madame Borges wore a visiting costume of black velvet. Madame Freyre and Miss Victoria Freyre were superbly attired. The petite wife of the Japanese Minister wore a native court dress of gold, silver and black velvet. Mrs. Senator Stewart wore a sultan-red silk. Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore a silk of a dark and light shade of dove color, with bonnet to match the silk and pink roses. Madame de Mantilla was very richly dressed.

The By-Laws of Journalism.

1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography.
2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it.
3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a drowsy subject. Let the reader do his own dreaming.
4. Eschew preface. Plunge at once into your subject like a swimmer into cold water.
5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family.
6. Condense. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. We want thoughts in their quintessence.
7. When your article is completed, strike out nine-tenths of the adjectives.

How the Ladies Were Dressed at the President's New Year's Reception.

The toilettes of the ladies were exceedingly rich. Mrs. Grant wore black velvet, with lace and jet. Two white roses were on the side of her head. Mrs. Sharp wore mourning. Mrs. Fish wore a black gros grain silk, exceedingly rich and handsome. She wore a bow of sultan red ribbon on the side of her head. Her diamonds were very beautiful. Mrs. Benjamin wore an exquisite blue silk train. Miss Edith Fish wore a sea-foam striped gauze over white silk. It was trimmed with ruffles of the same. Her hair was arranged *a la* que, with a ribbon bow the shade of her dress on the side of her head. Mrs. Williams wore an elegant turquoise blue silk, very becoming and stylish. Mrs. Robeson wore a pearl colored silk, the back of which was of striped satin, the same shade as the dress. Mrs. Delano wore black velvet. Mrs. Lloyd sage green silk, with rows of Valenciennes lace. Miss Jewell wore a French grey train over a petticoat of pink silk and the sash at the back of rose color. Mrs. Ered. Grant wore lavender colored silk with overdress of white point lace. Madame Borges wore a visiting costume of black velvet. Madame Freyre and Miss Victoria Freyre were superbly attired. The petite wife of the Japanese Minister wore a native court dress of gold, silver and black velvet. Mrs. Senator Stewart wore a sultan-red silk. Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore a silk of a dark and light shade of dove color, with bonnet to match the silk and pink roses. Madame de Mantilla was very richly dressed.

The Lumber Trade.

The Williamsport *Gazette*, in a review of the lumber trade of the Western Branch region, says: "Williamport manufacturers have sent to market 236,806,289 feet, a decrease of only 6,636,360 feet as compared with the business of 1873. How much of this lumber remains unsold in the market, we have no means of knowing—we only know how much has been shipped. Manufacturers commence the business of 1875 with nearly sixty-six and a half million less stock on hand than they did in 1874. The total stock on hand now is only 160,516,960, with the mill-ponds generally and entirely none in the mill-pools. Of the amount forwarded during the year the Catawissa Railroad carried 92,710,348 feet, requiring the service of 9,797 cars; the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 71,424,984 feet, requiring 7,409 cars, and the canal 72,670,967 feet, requiring 8[illegible] boats. The amount sent to market from Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Pine Creek, Jersey Shore, Larry's Creek and the Lycoming Creek region foots up the handsome total of 298,322,984 feet. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the entire amount of lumber of all descriptions passing out of the West Branch valley during the year just closed, will fall little, if any, below four hundred millions, which is nearly one half the traffic of Chicago, backed by the immense lumber districts of Michigan and Wisconsin. The season, of course, has been a hard one for the manufacturers, owing to the financial crisis and consequent depression of every branch of business, but if they can successfully weather the storm a little longer there is evidently a bright future before them."

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS
Stock
FRIDAY,
AT WIL
NOS. 165, 167 & 169
EXTRAOR
NEW AND
OF E
DRESS GOODS,
SUITS, SACQUES,
Jackets and Shawls,
Ladies' and Children's Furs.

At 12½c, Good styles of Dark Delaines, best quality, worth 20c.
At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, medium colors.
At 15c, Best quality Tycoon Repps in good dark colors.
At 55c, Most decided bargains in Dress Goods.
At 37½c, Black Empress Cloths, worth 62½c.
At 50c, Garnet Silk Poplin, worth 87½c.
At 25 and 37½c, Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Extra fine Black Alpacas.
Bargains in Finest Black Alpacas.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Bargains in Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
Bargains in Sergez, Sateens and Twills.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Bargains in Bright Colored Plaids.
At 62½c, Bright Waterproof Cloth, full width, an extra bargain.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors, low prices.
Cloaking Cloths, all kinds.

An Immense stock of
Ladies' and Children's Furs,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Special Bargains in
Real Sealskin Sacques.
GRAND SALE
OF
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
TO COMMENCE
Thursday, January 7th.
A LARGE LOT OF
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
New Patterns,
FRESH AND CLEAN GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Joseph
Horne
& Co.,
PENN AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
Best Styles,
Lowest Prices,
All Grades.
As we draw near STOCK TAKING, we offer many of our goods at great bargains.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.
FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.
FOR AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT, nothing can be better than a PITTSBURGH ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 38 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19

STAR BRAND—CINCINNATI SUGAR Hams and Breakfast Bacon just received and for sale by the tierce or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NOW COMING
Kept Full and Com
JANUARY 8
LIAM SE
FEDERAL STREET,
DINARY GOOD BAR
DESIRABLE
VERY DECRIPT
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Flannels, All Kinds.
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

At 8½c, Good Unbleached Canton Flannel.
At 10c, Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel.
At 12½c, Extra wide and Heavy Canton Flannel.
At 6½c, Yard wide Heavy Unbleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Extra heavy yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Good yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, An extra bargain in yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 5c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.
All qualities of Muslin at lowest prices.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, extra bargains.
At 8½c, Good All Linen Toweling.
At 8½c, All Linen Towels.
Special bargains in best Linen Towels.
At $1.30, Full size heavy Red Comforts.
At $1.50, Fine Wool Gray Blankets.
At 62½, An extra bargain, Pair White Blankets.
At 10c, Shirting Flannel.
At 12½c, Gray Shirting Flannel.
At 25c, White Country Flannel, extra bargain.
All kinds Flannels at very low prices.
Best Country and Eastern Blankets.
At 20 and 25c, Good Heavy Kentucky Jeans.
At 37½ to 50c, Remarkable Bargains in Pant Goods.
Best Cassimeres at exceedingly low prices.
At 62½c, Full width Colored Table Linens, worth 87½c.
Bargains in White Table Linens.
At 98c, Full size White Bed Quilts.
Bargains in White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.

WINTER GOODS!!
California Blankets,
Eastern Blankets,
Country Blankets,
Shaker Flannels,
Twilled Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
Down Comforts,
Cotton Batting Comforts.
We have a full stock of
MUSLINS AND DOMESTIC GOODS
Which we are selling VERY LOW.
White, Orr & Co.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices.
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Bates alley, from Willow to Locust alley, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1875. ja6

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the grading of Grace street, from 5th avenue to Forbes street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the construction of Sewer on Bates street, from the alley between Main and Braun street, Second avenue sewer, from Market street to Redoubt alley, Butler street sewer, from Butler street to 36th street, and Robinson street sewer, between Second avenue and Fourth avenue, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
de30

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the opening of Emerson street, from Wadsworth street to Shoenberger's, Fairmount avenue, from Penn avenue to Morningside avenue, and Linden street, from Chestnut street to Bryn Mawr, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
de30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Lang's alley, from Penn avenue to Rebecca street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874. ja4

DEPOSITORIES OF CITY FUNDS.—In pursuance of an Ordinance of Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the safe-keeping and custody of the funds of the city," passed the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1870, sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at this office from the Banks and Trust Companies of the city of Pittsburgh, for the rate of interest said Banks or Savings Institutions will contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of the depositories of the city of money, according to the terms and conditions of said Ordinance, all bids to be handed in before 12 o'clock on M

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Ise,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Rohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Collections and remittances given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, Wm. V. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. NESBIT, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETT, Monday, January 11, 1875.

Saturday was marked by an average run of business despite the repression of the past few days. The banks desponded quite freely to the demands of customers. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that the usual first of January drain and the demands of the Comptroller's call for a statement had been honored. Several of the most important of these statements appear in another column, and serve to show that our banks are in most excellent condition. Nothing new in general business.

The *Alta California* of the 31st ult. says: The shipment of treasure this week has been comparatively as follows:

To	1875.	1874.
New York, per railroad.....	$ 139,112 19	$ 415,276 82
China.....	585,007 50	.....
Previously, per railroad....	14,344,365 97	20,243,045 12
Previously, per steamer.....	9,355,262 72	10,185,735 89
Total since Jan. 1	$24,423,688 38	$30,844,057 83
Add coin through		
Postoffice.....	2,700,000 00	.....
Total.....	$27,123,688 38	$30,844,057 84

There has been a great decline in the export of coin to New York by rail this week. Of the whole amount $409,000 was gold coin, of which $300,000 was sent a week since; otherwise there has been little movement. The China steamer goes on Saturday, January 2, and will take a usual amount of trade dollars with duplicate for those shipments left by the Japan. The receipts of bullion from the mines continue large and increasing, and the operation of new mills on the rich ore of the Virginia mines next week will give a great impulse to receipts.

There was quite an excitement at the Consolidated Virginia office on the receipt of ores from the different crosscuts. From crosscut No. 2, which is 114 feet south of the California line, the ore ranges over $20,000, being almost pure silver, which, in bars, is $37,000 per ton; but the ore is very high in gold. It will be remembered that the drift commencing north on the 1550-feet level on the Consolidated Virginia is exceedingly rich ore. A winze has been sunk from it 180 feet, continuing in the rich ore. The same drift commencing south on the line of the California line, has come into very high grade black sulphurets. The samples to-day runs $24,000 per ton.

—The course of the money market in Europe has shaped itself with much interest, but not been attended by any startling changes. The Bank of England accounts are improving, but with the disbursements incident to the close of the year a large efflux may be looked for both in gold and silver. The French exchange is reported to be above the point at which it is profitable to export bullion, and France is drawing on England with the balance of trade in her favor. The *London Economist* observes that the state of Germany continues to be very anomalous. Money is still very cheap at Berlin; for the present gold (though we cannot say to what extent) is being exported from thence to France, and so far tends to correct the adverse balance which France is taking in gold from the world. But, on the other hand, this gold must soon be largely wanted in Germany if the German Government is serious in its intention of substituting a gold for a silver currency, and the German Government, as far as we yet have experience of it, is not one likely to abandon its intentions. Probably, therefore, that Government will soon or later buy gold to replace that which is now being lost for its purposes, and, if so, it will probably buy gold here as it did before, for this is the market in which it can be most easily obtained. And in that case the effect of the operation will be to sustain or to raise the value of money just as it was done before." The Bank of France shows a decrease for the week of 5,272,000 francs; the Bank of England shows a gain of £522,000.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	112¼	112¾
U. S. 6ixes—1861—coupons	118¾	118
5-20 1862 "	114¾	114¾
" 1864 "	116¼	116¾
" 1865 "	118	117¾
" 1865 new, "	117¾	117
" 1867 "	118¼	118¾
" 1868—coupons	118	118
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents.	113¾	
10-40's—coupons	115	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	28¾	28¾
C. C. & I.	100¾	100
St. Paul	33¾	33¾
" preferred	49	38¾
Michigan Southern		59¾
Do. Central	79¾	79¾
North Western Common	47¾	81
Do. Pref	81	46¾
Rock Island	103	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	34	34
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	33
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	17¾	18¾
Harlem	127¾	127¾
Adams Express	98¼	98¼
American Express	98¼	98¼
U. S. Express	62	63¾
W., Fargo & Co Express	61¾	61¾
Fort Wayne	78¾	78¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	93¾	93¾
Panama	25¾	24¾
Iron Mountain	111¾	111¾
A. & P. Pref	27	

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Opened.	Asked.
P. R. R.	54	54¼
" scrip	106	
Reading	54	54¼
Central Transportation	42	43¼
Empire Dss.	23¾	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	79	

NEW YORK, January 9, 1875.

Money loaned freely at 2½@4. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business at 485 3-4 for bankers' long sterling, and 489½ for demand. Gold was dull during the day at 112¾@112¾, except for about fifteen minutes, when it advanced to 112¾, in consequence of bogus dispatches from London. There was a great deal of excitement in the Gold Room, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Considerable gold was sold by the Exchange for account of "whom it may concern," and a claim entered against the authors of the false report for the difference between the market price at the time it was bought and the advance. The carrying rates for gold ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. The clearings aggregated $41,000,000. The customs receipts were $502,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $428,000. The specie shipments to-day amounted to $700,000, of which $600,000 was in gold. The payments on account of January interest to date are $1,437,000. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Railroad has declared a 3½ per cent. dividend, payable on February 1st. Government bonds were dull. State bonds were quiet. Railroad bonds were steady, except Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, which were weak at 63. The stock market was dull and heavy in early dealings, but recovered the full decline, in response to the favorable bank statement, but towards the close the whole market was weak, and closed irregular. The features of the day's business were Lake Shore, Wabash, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore declined to 78¾, though later reacting a fraction. The weakness is due to continued reports that a injunction is to be served upon the company restraining them from paying the recently declared dividend, as the earnings for December are reported $200,000 behind the same month in 1873, and $80,000 behind the estimates of the company. Sales were made at 75⅝@75¾, ex-dividend. Wabash ranged from 16¾@17¾ regular, and sold at 19¼@16½ seller 30 days. Pacific & Pacific advanced to 23 on more active business. The transactions included 28,700 shares Western Union, 17,800 Lake Shore, 14,300 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Northwest, Common, 6,000 Union Pacific, 5,900 St. Paul, 4,100 Erie, and 3,000 Ohio.

The bank statement for the week is as follows:

Loans, increase.....	$ 1,948,000
Specie, increase.....	5,248,100
Legal tenders, increase.....	1,177,500
Deposits, increase.....	10,144,600
Circulation, decrease.....	215,000
Reserve, increase.....	3,889,450

Government securities.—U. S. 6's, reg., of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 116; do of 65, 117¾; do new, 117; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 118; new, 1881, 116¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¼; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 77; Virginia new, 34; do old 34; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 62; American Express, 63; United States Express, 61; Pacific Mail 34; New York Central 101¾; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 127¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 81¼; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 46¾; do preferred, 81; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 33¾; do, preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 78¾; Central Pacific, 30¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; Terre Haute, 7; do, preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do preferred, 119; Columbus & Cincinnati, 89¾; Burlington & Quincy, 109½; Lake Shore, 79¼; Panama, 24½; Illinois Central, 111¾; Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 30¾; Union, 90¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

LONDON, January 9—3 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅜; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's of 1865, 107¾; do of 1867, 107¾; do of 1868, 106¾; new 5's 103½; New York Central 93; Erie 28@28½; do preferred 45.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 62f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1875.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

There has been a still further advance during the past week, not only in the raw article but the product as well, and the general position of the market is fully as favorable as it has been at any time since the upward movement was inaugurated. Our advices from above report that producers and operators generally are very hopeful of the future, the best evidence of which is the recent sharp advance in prices, and notwithstanding the raw article is higher relatively than the product at this time, the producing interest are hopeful of pushing the former up considerably higher. It is claimed that the production continues to fall off, and we presume this is correct, as there have been no strikes of any consequence reported for a considerable time, and, furthermore, we are assured upon good authority that development has been almost suspended. Our latest intelligence in regard to the point in question, reports that there are not over 15 new wells being put down in the whole producing country, against from 250 to 300 ordinarily, and it is certain that the production cannot be kept up with development as allowed to run down. This suspension of development was not the result of any combination among the producers, but was caused by the fact that it could not be produced at the rates which have been prevailing until recently, and it is doubtful, even at the advance of the past few days, if it has been established within the past two weeks, whether there is a margin for profit—it is notlikely that there is. There is no question but what the unusually low prices have done more towards curtailing the development and thereby reducing the production than all the combinations that could be formed with this object in view combined. While, as already intimated, refined has not kept pace with the advance in the raw article, there is no doubt but that if the price of the latter is sustained, that the former will have to go higher, notwithstanding the foreign advices are reported less favorable, and for the reason, as the position of the foreign markets, statistically, are said to be favorable to this side of the water. It follows that Europe will be controlled by this country.

CRUDE.

The market to-day was firm and a further advance established as compared with yesterday: Immediate shipment quoted at $1.8@$1.82½, the highest point it has reached yet, and higher than it has been since last summer.

REFINED.

Continues quiet, notwithstanding the rapid advance in the raw article, and prices have undergone little or no change for several days. We quote 12½@12¾c delivered in Philadelphia and 12c in Baltimore.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude since Jan. 1..... 12,179 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874 ..... 20,473 "
Shipments Refined since Jan. 1 ..... 5,375 "
Shipments Refined same time, 1874 ..... 4,784 "

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; coopers, $1.20; city make, $1.35—extra large size, $1.40.

Sixth Annual Trade Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1874.

The comparatively high prices prevailing in January of this year, together with the buoyant feeling then existing, are now things of the past, and looking at them from our present happier standpoint, their existence is certainly a matter for wonderment, coming as they did so close on the heels of the panic of September, 1873—a panic the extent of which we are just beginning to appreciate. The movement in price has been downward the entire year, until now sales are reported of good No. 1 Lehigh Red at but $23 at the furnace, a low figure in price in currency but $5 to non higher than the lowest gold price ever reached in the history of the trade, viz: $18 gold in 1861. Such a decline as that at the present gold premium being about $2.30 per ton. With all this, it is difficult to make sales, which indeed are nothing compared to the year 1873. The stock of iron in the country, although much larger than has heretofore carried, would be only enough to place a fair average demand. From careful estimates we have made, we believe the following figures to approximate closely to correctness:

	Tons Anthracite.
Lehigh Valley, inclusive of the Jersey group	48,000
Schuylkill, "	60,000
Lower Susquehanna, "	15,000
Upper " do	10,000
Lehigh and Mahoning Valleys bituminous coal and coke, "	30,000

As the stock of western irons has but little reaching on the price of eastern iron it consequently be seen that but a slight movement is necessary in the east to give the market a much firmer tone, especially as at no time in the past has the consumers been so literally bare of stock.

In charcoal iron we estimate the stock comparatively much larger, aggregating nearly 275,000 tons for the entire country. This result is in consequence of the large number of charcoal enterprises in the west, south and southwest, and the fact that the high prices prevailing in 1872 for this kind of iron, the sales that year averaging from $30@$36 per ton, and at this point $40@$45, induced many for sole use of the brands used for special purposes.

The production of Pig Metal, as ascertained for 1871, 1872 and 1873, and estimated for 1874, is as follows:

	Anthracite,	Soft Coal and Coke,	Total.
1871, tons,	856,608	570,499	
1872, tons,	1,380,812	946,913	
1873, tons,	1,412,754	932,959	
	Char'l, Anth'e, Coke,	Total of 2760 fur.	
1871, tons,	285,000	1,912,805	
1872, tons,	367,246	2,694,971	
1873, tons,	377,829	44,644	2,866,276
1874, tons,	.....	.....	1,912,183

The number of furnaces now out of blast is estimated as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
1872,	$87,00	$88,75	97,42	$102,12
1873,	100,81	88,56	98,32	96,32
1874,	67,20	67,20	67,20	67,20
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
1872,	$103,94	$103,64	$105,28	$112,66
1873,	94,98	94,98	92,66	92,66
1874,	67,20	62,40	59,20	60,46
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1872,	$116,48	$116,68	$106,40	$109,66
1873,	80,64	76,16	70,56	67,20
1874,	67,20	63,40	56,00	56,00

The Plate mills ceased in the early part of the year were quite active indeed, by the large order for navy purposes, consequent upon the threatened trouble with Spain. Orders, as well as prices, after April commenced to decrease, and for the balance of the year have continued downward. The large amount of Iron shipbuilding has, however, prevented such thorough stagnation as has occurred with other branches of the trade, and taking the past five years this particular branch may congratulate itself upon its continuous prosperity comparatively speaking. At present orders are very scarce, and we hear of some for light plate for building purposes having been placed at under three cents. This, however, is exceptional.

The retrospect for the year is the most gloomy we have had to record. Although trade has been worse than the majority of us expected, it was nearly impossible to avoid seeing that the panic of September, 1873, was a "railroad panic," and consequently would affect more immediately those mainly dependent on the railroads being the largest consumers of our products.

The year has been fruitful in labor strikes of all kinds, in different sections of the country, both skilled and common labor finding it difficult to settle down to auction-selling prices. With some few exceptions, however, the men have seen the folly of resistance, and have generally accepted the terms of their employers. A spirit of economy and retrenchment has taken the place of the waste and extravagance of the past few years, and consequently lower prices for all standard articles has ensued. Although some few think there is still room for lower figures, we cannot agree with them. We think that we have touched bottom in raw irons, and that the market hereafter will be firmer. Although it is not probable nor desirable that iron should rapidly advance in price, and we believe both producers and consumers agree on this point. It is probable that the price of No. 1 will average $30 at the seaboard for the coming year, and at this price we are told there is a small profit to the maker. The resumption of new R. R. enterprises to any great extent is not probable for the near future, but many uncompleted roads will no doubt be finished, and as there are a large number of these, we may fairly look for a better business in both iron and railroads.

We close the year's review, committing ourselves to the prediction, that at the end of the coming twelfth month it will be our pleasure, or some of us, to chronicle a more prosperous year than the past. Very truly, EDWARD SAMUEL & CO.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Timothy was dull, and a weak feeling prevailed. The offerings were larger, but demand light. Timothy ranged at $2@2.40 for poor to fair and $2.45@2.50 for good to prime. Clover was wanted, and there being very little offered, buyers were compelled to pay a shade higher prices —sold at $5.75 for prime medium; mammoth about $6. Flax continues to meet with ready sale at $2 when good. Transactions in Hungarian and millet continue rather light, though prices remain steady and unchanged. Sales were made at 80c for the former and 75@72c was paid for the latter. Buckwheat ging good to quantity. A sale of buckwheat was reported at 50c for good.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ores and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FOR E. R. LEECH & CO.

Brown & Co m	1	Graff B & Co	1
Nimick & Co m	4	Caughey & H m	15
Total	5		21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	10	Lewis O & F o	4
Isabella Furnace o	12		
Total	22		28

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The package trade in domestic goods was quiet, but shirting prints showed a fair movement. Cotton goods were in moderate request, but prices were steady. Print cloths were firm at 3¼c, with sales of 2,824 bales; to Great Britain 3,150 bales; stock 264,000 pieces. Print cloths closed last evening 147,000; on shipboard 125,000 bales.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 9.—During the week there has been a fair amount of business transacted in wool; sales 1,221,200 lbs. The market was very firm for all kinds. The sales were equally divided between domestic and foreign. The market is very firm and confident, and prices unchanged. There is evidently a firmer feeling; average sales N. Y. and Ohio selling at 45@46c; extra, 47@48c; fine Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are inquired for at 43@45c. Very little fleece wool of any kind is to be had about the city. Pulled wools are firmly held at 52@55c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand and firm at 50@52c. Fine unwashed delaine selling is more freely, and prices are steady and firm at 45@47c. Choice lots of western pulled are now more difficult to find.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Cattle: receipts 600 head; market quiet; weather too intensely cold for that class of stock. Hogs: receipts and sales to-day, 28,000 head; market active, nearly all sold; unchanged; $6,25@7,45 for inferior to extra, closing firm; shipments 6,300 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, January 9.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $5.70@5.75; packing $6.60@7.75. Cattle steady; common to medium natives $4@5c; do Texan 1¾@2½c.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Flour ! Flour !
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &C.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CANNED GOODS, &c. Agents for Dr. NEWLAND'S SMALL BOTANIC BITTERS. 46 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec4:k18

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Apricots;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay.
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—Cotton dull at 12½@13½c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 55c. Oats quiet at 72c. Lard 14½@15c. Bacon firm at 9½, 10@11c. Sugar-cured hams 14½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 90c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 spring 88¾c cash; 89¾c seller February; 90¾c seller March; No 3 83¾c; rejected 84c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed new 63¾c cash; 65¾@65¾c seller February; 71¾c seller March; rejected 60¾c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 52¾c cash; 32¾c seller February; rejected 30¾@48¾c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.24¾1.25; No 3 $1.05@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pressed hogs steady and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $18.80@18.85 cash; $19@19.05 seller February. Lard active; over 20,000 pieces sold at $13.55 cash; 13¾ seller February; $13.80 seller March. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 94½c.

On call Board in the afternoon Grain and Provisions were quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Flour dull and limited demand; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4@4.40; common to good $4.60@4.90; good to choice $4.95@5.25; extra No 2 $5.30@5.60; white wheat extra western and State $5.60@6.25; St. Louis $4.90@8.00. Rye flour steady; $4.25@5.25. Corn meal active at $4.10@4.65. Wheat dull and nearly 1 cent lower; 11,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1.18@1.23; No 2 spring $1.18@1.23; No 3 $1.08@1.09; No 2 Milwaukee $1.12½@1.14½; white western $1.17@1.34. Rye quiet at 93@95c. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Malt steady at $1.30. Corn closed quiet and unchanged; receipts 61,000 bush. Oats firmer; receipts 31,000 bush; mixed western 67@70c; white 69@70c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; prime 8¾c; refined firm. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; refined 12½c; crude 6¾@6½c. Rosin dull at $2.10. Turpentine dull at 39c. Eggs firm at 23@23½c. Pork quiet; new mess $20.62½. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firmer; long clear western 10¾c; short clear and long 11¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 14¼@14 9-16c. Butter: prime steady; others heavy; western 18@22c. Cheese firm at 12½@13¾c. Whisky steady at 93c. Clover seed steady at 7½@8c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady. Ingot Lake quiet at 23½c. Pig iron quiet and nominal; Scotch $23@$26. Russia sheet 14½c, gold. Nails unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Cotton firm at 12½c. Flour, Corn, Wheat and Rye unchanged. Oats firm at 60@65c. Barley firm at $1.40@1.45. Pork unchanged. Eggs, Butter and Cheese firm and unchanged. Pork: spot nominal at $19@19.12½; sales at $19 seller March; $19.50 seller April. Lard firm; $13.60@13.75 bid; $13.75@14 asked; kettle 14c. Bulk meats steady; partly cured shoulders 6½c, loose; short clear 10½@10¾c. Bacon firm at 8½c sides 9¾c. Hams 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.29; amber $1.27@1.28. Corn dull at 66c. Corn dull; yellow 58@59c; mixed 57@58c. Oats dull; white 66@68c; mixed 64c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $19.50. Lard dull and steady at 96c. Petroleum firm; refined 12½@12¾c; crude in bbls 9c; bulk 5½@6c. Clover seed $9.75@10.00. Flax seed $2.10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull: No 1 amber $1.25@1.26; No 2 do $1.20@1.21; No 1 red $1.14@1.15; No 2 red $1.12@1.13. Corn: dull at 60@61c. Oats: dull and unchanged. Rye and Hay unchanged. Pork steady at $19.50. Bulk meats dull, 6½@6¾c for sides; steam and refined. Western Butter dull, except choice roll, which is scarce and unchanged. Petroleum firm at 6@6½c. Coffee steady and unchanged; stock very light. Whisky firm at 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Wisconsin 93½c; No 2 do 88¾c cash; 87¾c seller February; 88¾c seller March. Corn firm; new in store 50¾c. Oats firm; new in store 34c. Barley in better demand and firmer; No 2 in store $1.22; No 3 do $1.09.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Bran: light supply; good demand at $1.25@1.30. Pork dull; held at $20.75. Coffee: no stock in first hands; dealers' stock 500 bags; good ordinary 14½@15c; good 15½@15¾c; prime 16¼@16¾c. Corn steady; demand active owing to cold weather and prices advanced; 65@70c. Others unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Cotton, Flour, Rye and Barley unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.08@1.09¾. Corn steady at 53@53½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; $6.25@7.45 for inferior to extra, closing firm; shipments 6,300 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $5.70@5.75; packing $6.60@7.75. Cattle steady; common to medium natives 4@5c; do Texan 1¾@2½c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 10, 1875.

Stations.	low water on ft. in. ft.	Change in 24 hours.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	23	—10	NW	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	6	—1	SE	Cloudy.
Louisville	7	—3	NE	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	18	11	NE	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	14	6 —4	S	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.			S	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	18	17	Calm	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	22	12	S	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	22	4 11	2 W	Cloudy.

GEORGE U. ROBB,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE weather continues very cold, and navigation is entirely suspended, both the Allegheny and Monongahela are frozen over, and the Ohio soon will be, if it is not already. The thermometer at the south end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge was down to 22 deg. below zero, and it was 40 deg. below at noon. Saturday night was the coldest, during the wildest night we have had for a couple of years.

THE Charles Brown, it was expected, would depart from Louisville for the South on Saturday with a few of coal.

THE Laura L. Davis passed Evansville on Friday with 350 tons of pig iron from the Cumberland river for Pittsburgh.

THE Reindeer and John Gilmore passed Huntingdon on Friday, and the John F. Dravo passed Ironton the same day, coming up.

THE insurance agents have all gone to the wreck of the John R. Manning to save her cargo, all hopes of saving the boat are dispelled.

THE Storm No. 3 with a tow of lumber from Wabash river arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, and is expected to arrive at Louisville on Thursday night.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. WILLIAMS, formerly of the Exporter, is commanding the New Orleans and Arkansas River Packet Co.'s steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Sic. Gemelli, pilot. Joe Kinney, City of Vicksburg, Grand Tower City of Helena, Belle Memphis, Ike Hammitt, Commonwealth, Raven and barges, Bostonia, Bob Lee and barges, Paragon, Neille Speck, Babbage and Lady Lee.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch of the 8th says:—The B. D. Wood and Panther, with coal, came down the former taking her tow through the canal for the South. The Charles Brown, up from Nashville, takes a few wood; coal to Cairo, Memphis, Evansville and Paducah with 14 barges of coal. The Panther returned to Pittsburgh. The Exporter departed for Nashville with 14 barges of coal.

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE publishes a list of names nearly two columns long—men who want Congress to make business lively and times better. Among them we notice: If all the men who signed that signed that thing will grab a plow and till the soil for a year or two, raise more hogs and hominy, they would be likely to think of Congress only a few times either. Let 'em try it and see.—*Louisville Courier.*

A St. Louis dispatch, under date of 8th, says:—The mercury keeps below the freezing point, and, as the ice gets a firmer hold daily, there is no telling how long navigation will be suspended. Many of the shareholders of the Keokuk Northern Line are in the city, and will remain until the 20th, when the annual election takes place. The present officers are all of which Com. Davidson is defendant, was to have been heard to-day, but the Judge being sick the case was put over. The Keokuk Northern Line is a good thing, and there is very little inquiry after transportation.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:—The Hudson Brown passed up from Louisville for Pittsburgh with 8 coal barges on the 2d inst. Jas. Davis and Captain Joe Holmes at the wheel. Just after leaving Louisville she ran into the dimber at the head of Shippingport canal, and in backing out, in knocking down the starboard 'scape-pipe and cook-house chimney. The Hudson arrived from Pittsburgh with 8 coal barges, and the Brown returned, cleaned out boilers, and returned to Pittsburgh, yesterday, with an empty tow. The Fearless left for Pittsburgh with 8 coal barges on the 6th inst. The Coal Hill left for Pittsburgh last night, with a tow of empty barges.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says:—All hopes of saving the Mamie are dispelled. The water has risen above her cabin door, and Alexander Moses, of New Orleans, with Reese Lipman, on the part of the underwriters, have agreed to take the cargo and abandon the boat. A flat boat with fuel goes down to the wreck to-day. The Mamie was owned by J. Davis and Moses, of the New Orleans Underwriters, came up on the Mary Boyd from the wreck of the Mamie, and state she could be raised until the water falls. It is now even with the top of the lower deck rafting, sandships, and at the guard on the starboard side before the cabin, on the part of the hull aft. The cotton is being removed to a flat, but that in the hold can not be got out. It is extremely doubtful if the boat is ever raised.

A LETTER from Mr. George H. Kirk, of New Orleans, to Captain John N. Roringer, of St. Louis, contains the following. The suit against the city of New Orleans, for wharfage, has been decided in our favor on constitutional grounds, and therefore the wharfage charged by any city where vessels are loaded or unloaded will be refunded from date of suit, June 20, 1871, by the boats joined in the suit. The owners of the following boats are the beneficiaries: The Otter Brinkley, Thomas Scudalla, Pauline Carroll, Bismarck, Continental, and City of Alton. There cannot be a nice sum to be repaid there. The decision is final.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 cases organs T J & H Bope; 1 do do; 1 do do; 1 do paper Fgh Paper Mfg Co; 21 sticks boat Shoemaker & Co; 5 do do Peoples Fire Co; 1 do do A Rockgraf & Co; 4 do do Geo Voigt; 1 do do Jas Hay; 1 do do Jas Lamb; 1 do do Jas Lamb & Co; 1 car lumber South Side P Mill Co; 100 bales rope Central Ohio

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading paper of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 *cents per week*. AS A COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognised by our MERCHANTS as *the only reliable and correct one published in the city*. Its MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. Its LIVE STOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all *river men* to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unfit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

It will give you *more live, fresh* and *newsy reading* than any other Pittsburgh paper. Subscribe for it, and try it.

How to Get It.

Leave your order at the GAZETTE Counting Room, or with the Carrier who supplies the district you live in. Our Agents can be found in any town and village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, and those wanting the GAZETTE in any of these places, can give their order to the Agent who will supply them.

On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when travelling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Probably Drowned.

Last evening, about five o'clock, a party of men walking along the Troy Hill road observed three men walking across the Allegheny river, opposite the Water Works, on the ice, towards Pittsburgh. It was noticed that they were nearing a large hole in the ice. About three minutes afterwards, the party turned to look where the men were on the ice, but they could be seen nowhere. They did not have time to cross the river from the time they were first observed until the party turned to look for them again, so it is supposed that the ice broke with them, and they were carried underneath and drowned.

High School Attendance and Donations.

The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education held a meeting on Saturday, at which Mr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported the average attendance in the several departments of the institution during the month of December, 1874, as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 120, females, 90.

Normal Department—Males, 0; females, 87.

Commercial Department—Males, 87; females, 0;

Grand total, males, 207; females, 87

The following donations to the cabinet were acknowledged: One wood duck, stuffed and mounted, and one Sand Hill crane, stuffed and mounted, by Dr. A. McDonald; one Penquin, stuffed and mounted, one hundred and twenty-five star fish, and six Limuli or king crabs, presented by Dr. B. B. Jillson. The first and second volumes of the Pennsylvania Educational Association, presented by Hon. Thomas Ewing, and similar volumes by Hon. Mattew Edwards.

The thanks of the committee were unanimously tendered the donors.

Opposition to the New School Law.

The Pittsburgh Congress of School Principals held a meeting on Saturday, at which the following resolutions offered by City Superintendent Luckey, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain changes have been proposed in the present School Law of Pennsylvania, which, if approved by the Legislature, will, in our opinion, work to the injury of public education; therefore,

Resolved, That, as Principals, we oppose the passage of the said proposed law, which will take from the people the right to elect Directors for the several schools in the State.

Resolved, That we believe that the proposition to reduce the number of Directors in the several sub-districts of Pittsburgh is likewise injurious to the best interests of our schools.

The proposed school law was then referred to a committee of nine, consisting of the following persons, to report at an early date and submit a memorial for presentation to the Legislature: Messrs. George J. Luckey, T. J. Duncan, C. J. Forney, L. P. Greeves, J. P. Andrews, W. R. Ford and E. M. Still, Misses Kate Knowles and Althea E. Reno. The Committee will meet to-morrow evening at the Central Board of Education rooms.

PARDONED.

Abraham Shaffer to be Released From Custody.

It will be remembered by our readers that Abraham Shaffer, was tried and convicted in the United States District Court in the year 1871 on a charge of counterfitting fractional currency. On the 24th day of Feburary of the same year he was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment and seven years. A petition was put in circulation last fall for the purpose of obtaining signatures to secure his pardon, and on last Saturday President Grant affixed his official signature to the paper which will release the prisoner from custody. A telegram to this effect was received by District Attorney Reed on Saturday and as the documents were to arrive from Washington yesterday in all probability he will be liberated by the United States Marshal to-day.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Man Frozen to the Ground.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, while officer Edward Maloy was patroling his beat from Wylie avenue down Washington street, he noticed a man lying on the ground, near the glass house, located in that vicinity. On going up to the stranger he discovered it to be one Cunningham, and upon examination found that the unfortunate being had his head badly-cut, causing the blood to flow, which, on being frozen, secured him firmly to the ground by the hair. After considerable trouble, the officer succeeded in effecting his release, and conveyed him to the Central Station, where he was provided with quarters for the night. Mr. Maloy states that had he not discovered the man when he did in all probability Cunningham would have been frozen to death, as he was suffering when found, and would have been able to endure the exposure but a short time longer.

THE BUENA VISTA WAR.

A Communication from Mr. Armstrong.

The following communication was received by the Grand Jury, Saturday morning, from Mr. C. H. Armstrong, of the Armstrong Coal Works at Buena Vista, which sufficiently explains itself:

To W. H. Denniston, Foreman Grand Jury:

DEAR SIR—Levi Cline, Deputy Sheriff of Westmoreland, was sent to the scene by Sheriff Killgore to keep the peace when the Italians first went up.

J. W. McArthur, Civil Engineer of Armstrong's Coal Works, was there from the beginning of the trouble to the end.

Wm. B. Rogers, foreman of the works and outside boss.

Michael Nardi, pit boss and interpreter for the Italians mining at C. H. Armstrong's works.

Cook, Deputy Sheriff sent up by Sheriff Hare, of Allegheny county.

The above men I was subpœnaed to meet the Grand Jury of Allegheny county.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

FEET AND HANDS FROZEN.

Effect of a Walk from Perrysville on Saturday Night.

On Saturday night James Lowringer, an employe of Painter's rolling mill, on the South Side, went out sleigh riding on the Perrysville road, in company with a number of friends. When they arrived at Perrysville Lowringer left the party for a very brief time, and when he returned he discovered that they gone off and left him. Thinking it was done for a joke, and that he would find them waiting for him at the next tavern he started on foot along the road toward the city. It was then pretty late, and the night, as all our readers know, bitter cold. He reached the tavern but failed to find his recreant friends, so the only thing left for him to do was to keep on his way toward Pittsburgh. About three o'clock yesterday morning he arrived at Boley's saloon, in the Diamond, almost frozen, and fell completely exhausted against the door. The noise attracted the attention of Mr. Boley, and getting Lowringer in, he found that his hands and feet were very badly frozen and swelled to almost twice their natural size. Dr. Coffee is attending him and it is said that the frozen members may have to be amputated.

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Coming to the Relief of the Needy.

At a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in the Alliance Rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, it was determined to lend a helping hand to those who are suffering at the present time for the want of food and clothes.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Black, the Union has made arrangements to open a "soup house" to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of supplying those who are in a destitute condition. They propose making about fifty gallons of soup each day, which will be given out by orders through tickets to be distributed by a committee of ladies appointed for that purpose. In this way it is thought they can guard themselves against impostors and can do much toward alleviating the wants of the needy.

At the same time they desire, as far as lies in their power, to clothe the naked, and to this end they ask any person having second-hand clothing which they can spare to leave the same at the Alliance Rooms, where it will be thankfully received and disposed of only to persons who are in destitute circumstances. This is certainly a worthy object and should receive a liberal support.

One Dollar a Day

in five years will amount to $1794 10 if deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the case of James McGovern vs. the steam tug Tom Rees the exceptions to the report of the commissioner appointed to distribute the funds arising from the sale of the boat were overruled, and the supplemental report confirmed.

R. D. Clark was allowed to intervene in the case of L. P. Chester vs. the steamboat "Veteran No. 2."

The time for taking testimony in the case of T. Fawcett & Son vs. the steamboat "Stella" was extended thirty days, on application of J. M. Acheson, Esq.

The final account of J. P. Fleming, assignee of John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny county, was filed and confirmed *nisi*.

David Smales, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Petition of R. B. Little, Esq., for compensation of solicitor, presented and referred.

Simmons & Co., vs. Thos. J. Fearl, Somerset county. An injunction was granted against Thos. J. Fearl, Nelson Fearl and S. J. Cover.

Jared M. Brush, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition, asking to be adjudged a bankrupt. The petition was referred to Register Harper.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed against Theodore E. Fack and Augustus Fack, co-partners as "Fack Bros." and Fack Bros. & Co., by numerous of their creditors.

Common Pleas Court No. 1

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

City of Pittsburgh et al. vs. James Blackmore. Plaintiff allowed to withdraw the bill on payment of costs and injunction dissolved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John White, Jr., et al., a rule was granted on the assignees to show cause why they should not be required to file and settle an account in this case, returnable January 23d.

A preliminary injunction was refused in the equity proceeding of John Birmingham et al. vs. Wm. Fisher et al.

James F. McIlyar was allowed to adopt Mary I. Jackson.

George Kretz and Chas. O'Clair were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Fredrick Spreen for the benefit of his creditors.

Sarah Morrow by her next friend, vs. Jos. S. Morrow; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Trial List for To-day.

In the matter of the petition of David Reed, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.

Shupe et al. vs. Johnston.
Pgh. Nat. Coal & Coke Co. vs. Levey.
Barton & Keeney vs. Young.
Old vs. Dalmyer et al.
Behringer vs. Letzkus.
Spiering vs. Gochring.
Schafer et al. vs. Bowers.
Lachner vs. P. V. & C. R. Co.
McAtear vs. Collins.
Blunck vs. Carr.
McJunkin vs. Johnston.
Arsenel Bank vs. Hill.
Williams for use vs. Pollock et al.
Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struthers.
McElroy & Dickson vs. Wyld.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Robert Gribbin vs. Robert Henderson. Defendant moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Alexander Patterson vs. T. H. Hartley et al. Jeremiah Merriott, Esq. is appointed auditor to distribute money in Court.

McCullough & Smith vs. Simon Rogers. A. T. Treacy appointed auditor to distribute funds in Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Mailly vs. Ing, Reed & Co.
Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun & Co.
Old vs. McKee.
Mitcher vs. Tann.
Crawford & Co. vs. Patton.
Schorp vs. Bell.
McGeary vs. Milligan.
Mundorf vs. Walter.
McLaughlin vs. Miller et al.
Levi vs. Robinson et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

William E. Kelly, who had plead *nolo contendere* to an indictment for assault and battery, on oath of S. D. Rothermel, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

John Olf and Ann Olf, indicted for false pretenses on oath of L. H. Rugh. On Learning the particulars of this case, the Court ordered the bill ignored, and the costs of defendants to be quashed, on motion of the District Attorney.

Michael Sweeny, found guilty on two indictments for selling liquor without a license, was fined one hundred and fifty dollars and costs in the first case, and one hundred dollars and costs in the second.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. Kirkland, in which plaintiff, appearing that Kirkland was a citizen of Butler, an order was made that he be sent to Dixmont at the expense of that county.

D. C. Keener, who plead *nole contendere* to the charge of selling liquor without a license, was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

William Eachman, of Crescent township, was fined one hundred dollars and costs for selling liquor without a license, to which charge he had plead *nole contendere*.

Trial List for To-day.

In the matter of the petition of David Reed, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.

Shupe et al. vs. Johnston.
Pgh. Nat. Coal & Coke Co. vs. Levey.
Barton & Keeney vs. Young.
Old vs. Dalmyer et al.
Behringer vs. Letzkus.
Spiering vs. Gochring.
Schafer et al. vs. Bowers.
Lachner vs. P. V. & C. R. Co.
McAtear vs. Collins.
Blunck vs. Carr.
McJunkin vs. Johnston.
Arsenel Bank vs. Hill.
Williams for use vs. Pollock et al.
Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struthers.
McElroy & Dickson vs. Wyld.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Robert Gribbin vs. Robert Henderson. Defendant moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Alexander Patterson vs. T. H. Hartley et al. Jeremiah Merriott, Esq. is appointed auditor to distribute money in Court.

McCullough & Smith vs. Simon Rogers. A. T. Treacy appointed auditor to distribute funds in Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Mailly vs. Ing, Reed & Co.
Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun & Co.
Old vs. McKee.
Mitcher vs. Tann.
Crawford & Co. vs. Patton.
Schorp vs. Bell.
McGeary vs. Milligan.
Mundorf vs. Walter.
McLaughlin vs. Miller et al.
Levi vs. Robinson et al.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting this afternoon.

····Nobody out after twelve o'clock last night, save newspaper reporters and policemen.

····Councils elect four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor this afternoon.

····Fourteen years ago Alabama seceded from the Union. They did'nt have Phil. Sheridan there.

····The Hand Street bridge was completely dark last night, the weather being so cold the gas wouldn't burn.

····The mill of Singer, Nimick & Co., of the South Side, is running on full time and has orders in abundance ahead.

····Pittsburgh coal has been selling in Cincinnati at eight and nine cents a bushel, while we have to pay more for it at home.

····There were two very common cases before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning. Both of them were nearly frozen when picked up.

····Explosive ranges are now being heard from. A boiler in the residence of Emanuel Switzer, in Manchester, exploded yesterday morning.

····Hon. John Covode died three years ago yesterday. A large number of Pittsburghers attended his funeral in Westmoreland county.

····Blessed are they who scatter ashes upon slippery sidewalks, for they shall slide easily through the gates of Paradise. *Richmond Enquirer.*

····Every fire plug in the city except two froze up on Saturday night and Superintendent Atkinson's men were busy all day yesterday hacking them open.

····A meeting will probably be held in the city some time this week for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps toward the holding of a Centennial tea party.

····The ice men are jubilant on the prospect of a large supply of good ice. Labor is cheap now, and this summer comfort should rule correspondingly low next season.

····Water pipes bursted yesterday at the corner of Colwell and Logan streets and on Keating's alley. The hydrant pipes that parted asunder, are too numerous to mention.

····There will be a temperance meeting to-morrow evening in the Evangelical Association Church (Rev. Mr. Boyers) on Fulton street, between Wylie and Center avenue.

····The case of Clark vs. Frew, more familiarly known as the Bond of Friendship case, was, Saturday morning, fixed for trial in the Common Pleas No. 1. on the 9th proximo.

····All the departments in the mill of Jones & Laughlins, South Side, are running single turn, with the exception of the bar and plate mills, both of which are running double turn.

····On Saturday morning the market train on the West Penn Railroad was thrown from the track at the Pine street crossing, in Allegheny, by a broken switch. No one was injured.

····Petitions are in circulation on the South Side for signatures, asking the Legislature to grant the right to lay pipes under the track of the West Penn Railroad, for the transportation of oil.

····The South Side councilmen, it is said, are being subjected to a pressure that it is hoped will have the effect of inducing them to advocate the purchase of the Monongahela Water Works by the city.

····About eight o'clock on Saturday night the carpet in the St. Andrew's Episcopal church caught fire from the furnace, but it was extinguished with only damage worth speaking of was done.

····"God help the poor" was the expression of many Saturday evening and Sunday morning, elicited by the extremely cold weather. How many sympathized to the extent of even a dollar?

····William and Adolph Adams have been made partners in the glass house of Adams & Co. of the South Side. The new members of the firm were presented with $5,000 stock each by their father on New Year's day.

····The Troy Hill road, from Eberhardt's brewery to the rising main of the Water Works, is a complete street of ice. The water that leaks out from the basin does not go to waste, the sewer drops, but runs over the streetmaking it very dangerous for persons.

····On Saturday morning Judge Collier quashed the indictment of false pretenses against John Olf and wife, of the East End, on the ground that there was no reason for such a bill whatever. The details of this case have already appeared in our columns.

····Councils elect three members of the Board of Health this afternoon, the terms of Dr. Arthurs, Dr. Arnholt and Mr. Ed. House expiring. The former is a candidate for re-election. Dr. J. W. Asdale, Dr. J. D. Thomas and Dr. McCann are also aspirants for positions on the board.

····Mr. Butler, Depot Master at the Union Depot, came near being stabbed by a drunken Irishman, while ejecting him from the Depot on Friday evening. The man made drew a knife on him, but Mr. B. was too quick for his assailant and threw him to the floor before he was able to use the weapon.

····On Saturday at noon, a little two year old son of Mr. John Kosis, who lives a mile on Herr's Island, Allegheny, upset a tureen full of hot soup upon itself, and was very badly scalded about the head, body and arms. Dr. B. B. Smith was summoned and attended it. Its injuries are of a serious nature.

····Collector Driscoll was assaulted by a man who gave his name as Van Kennedy, while passing up Penn avenue a short distance above Fifth street, Saturday evening. His assailant drew him into a dark alley and went through his pockets, but only got two dollars for his trouble. Kennedy was afterwards arrested.

····Readers of this paper should carefully watch the advertisements inserted in it, when in want of goods and patronize the advertisers. They are liberal, fair, and have the politeness to invite you; they believe you are intelligent enough to read before buying, and they deserve a patronage for their enterprise in letting the world know what they have on hand.

····The following delegates were elected by the W. C. T. U. last week to attend the State Convention at Philadelphia from the Twenty-second District, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Tutell, alternates, Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Foster; from the Twenty-third District, Mrs. Dr. Campbell, Mrs. M. M. Richardson and Mrs. W. Black, alternates, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Matchett.

····A slight fire, which might have resulted in the death of two little children belonging to Mr. Hildebrand, together with the destruction of the dwelling of Mr. Oliver, on Friday, was noticed in time and put out before much damage was done. The parents were absent from the house, and on opening the door the children were found sitting side by side on the hearth with the smoke.

····The Printing Committee was in session on Saturday engaged in preparing an ordinance to carry into effect the provisions of the Wallace bill relative to doing the printing of the City and supplying it with stationery &c. The ordinance will provide that the contract for doing the official printing of the City shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but that in making the award the Committee shall have the right to take into consideration the "character, standing, influence" &c of the papers submitting bids.

····In the Criminal Court on Saturday, a motion was made for a new trial in the case of Patrick Woolahan, who had been convicted of assault and battery. The counsel for the defendant took exceptions to the way in which the jury found the verdict, it being alleged that they were equally divided on conviction and acquittal, and in order to decide the matter, flipped up a nickel, which unluckily fell with the wrong side up for Woolahan. The motion for a new trial was refused, Judge Collier remarking that it had not been the custom of the Court to inquire into the manner in which the jury reached its decision.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Thomas Jones of the firm of Gerding & Jones, is a candidate for the office of Poor Guardian.

***Rev. Albert B. Putnam, rector of the Episcopal church, Franklin, Venango county, was married to Miss Cora E. Jarvis, at the residence of the bride's parents, Massilon, Ohio, on Thursday evening last.

THAT INJUNCTION.

It is Dismissed on Saturday Morning, and the Bill in Equity Withdrawn.

There was some interest manifested as the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 assembled on Saturday morning, as it was announced that the argument on the injunction upon Mayor Blackmore would be made before the Court. The case came up as a bill in equity filed against the Mayor, on Wednesday, by Messrs. McDevitt, Driggs, et al., and which a preliminary injunction had been issued restraining His Honor from issuing an election proclamation.

The Court opened with Judge Sterrett and Stowe on the bench. Judge Mellon appeared in behalf of the taxpayers Union. Messrs. Shiras, Acheson, Bigelow and Hamilton represented the city and Mr. Robert Woods was present as the private counsel for the Mayor. When the case was called Judge Mellon asked the privilege of filing an intervention, whereupon Judge Stowe said he desired to make a few remarks and proceeded by saying that when the matter was brought before him, he had granted a preliminary injunction on the ground that it had been represented to him that a new election would necessitate a very great expense, which would probably run up the sum of $30,000. He said he had since learned that the city will hold an election during the next month for Aldermen of the different wards, and he thought that to vote at the same time for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer would not occasion an additional expense of more than ten dollars.

He thought the best plan was to allow the Mayor to use his own pleasure in regard to the matter, and if a new election was the streetmaking it very dangerous for persons. result, its legality could be determined by writs of *quo warranto* served upon the officers elect.

At the conclusion of the Judges remarks, the bill in equity was withdrawn by Mr. Bigelow, which left the matter in the same shape it assumed before it had been filed. The argument on the writ of *mandamus* will be made on next Saturday morning.

Gold and Silver

bought and sold at *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny*. Collections on all accessible points receive prompt attention.

Interest allowed on all time deposits.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Henry Pratt, Sr.

It is with feelings of sincere sadness that we record the death of Mr. Henry Pratt, Sr., which occurred yesterday morning at four o'clock, at the family residence, No. 107 Federal street, Allegheny. The deceased, about a couple of weeks ago, was attacked with a severe cold, and on New Year's day his friends called in the family physician, but the disease, which about that time began to assume a serious phase, rapidly developed into pleuro-pneumonia, that baffled all the most assiduous attentions of medical skill and loving friends, and resulted in the demise of the sufferer. Thus hardly had his illness been known, outside the circle of his more immediate friends, before death had done its work, and brought mourning into a hitherto singularly happy family circle.

The deceased, at the time of his death was fifty-eight years of age, and had spent the greater part of his life in Allegheny City. He was a native of Warwickhire, England, and in his early boyhood came to this country and settled in our sister city with his parents. He learned the hat trade here, and learned it so well that since then, and until the day of his death, none stood higher as a workman in that department of manufacture. Soon after the completion of his apprenticeship, when Allegheny was but a mere village, he embarked in the business with which he has been actively identified during the past thirty-eight years, being thus a landmark of the old time and the new in the business of our sister city. The firm for many years was known as that of Pratt & Benney, but for several years recently was carried on by the deceased. In commercial life he was rather inclined to be conservative—seeking not after large gains through hazardous speculations, but being content with the safer and less vexatious mode of legitimate enterprise. His character he valued far above self, and as a result his name was the synonym for the very highest honor and integrity, and his guarantee of an article of merchandise was a sure proof of its excellence. His business life was thus suspicious for its purity, and its record is a priceless heritage to those who can now only recall his memory with tears.

The deceased was also remarkable in his social life—in his family, in the church, among his associates—for the same principles of rectitude which made him as a merchant so highly esteemed. In early years, when but a mere lad, he united with the M. E. church, and for forty-two years exemplified the honesty of his Christian profession in the practical adornment of the graces of a thoroughly consistent Christian character. The estimation in which he was held in the church was attested in that, for nearly forty years he was "Class Leader"—that office given only to the best of men in the M. E. Church—for over seventeen years he was Superintendent of the Beaver street (now Arch street) Sunday School, and subsequently of the Pine street Penn Railroad Mission school; was the leader of the choir in both churches for many years, until he voluntarily relinquished the position; and that during his lifetime he held nearly every official trust that an important society or layman. He was thus always reliable, whether for the distinctively devotional or the temporal work of the church, and his interest knew no abatement even with the advancing years. Few men have been so signally honored, and none have ever more faithfully discharged every duty.

In private life the deceased was characteristic for his kindly disposition, his unaffected gentleness and general bearing, holding over as President: Henry Holdship, Vice President; L. Halsey Williams, Secretary; John B. Jackson, J. McH. Reinhart, Directors; B. G. Follansbee, F. Rinehart, Auditors.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mrs. Agnes Booth, wife of Junius Brutus Booth, and one of the most accomplished actresses on the stage, commences a week's engagement. She will be supported during the early part of the week by Mr. Joseph Wheelock, and toward the close of the week by Mr. J. B. Booth. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced to-night and to-morrow evening with Mrs. Booth as *Beatrice* and Mr. Wheelock as *Benedick*. An exchange in referring to Mrs. Booth in this character says: "She was born for the part. The exquisite piquantness of her face, and the graceful roundness of her figure, her light playful eyes and easy rollicking manner, together with a voice unchallenged in its metallic clearness, and full of genuine joyousness in all its mirth-infecting outbursts, make her Shakespeare's own Beatrice. She does not misinterpret even a single phase or emotion of the character. Her dialect is a transparent mask—as it should be—and there is no bitterness in it. Her raillery is tempered by a sweet smile, which hath no sting, and even the naughty little things that come tripping over her laughing lip can only offend the foolish, for truly she seems to know not what they mean. Without the slightest affectation she is a lightness in the very atmosphere of the stage, the act seemed to live and move, and taking up the charmed line she would bring it out with a sparkling vivacity and scene triumphantly through. We have always had a warm place in our esteem for Beatrice, and Agnes Booth has made it permanent—just as a faithful and pleasant portraiture and friendship ever must be ever seen, increases and perpetuates our regard."

The Library Lectures.

To-morrow evening Miss Lillian Edgarton will deliver the next lecture of the Library Course on the subject of "Popular Shams." She is a ready lecturess, a pretty, agreeable talker and is fully capable of entertaining and instructing an audience.

ALLEGHENY FIRE.

Loss Estimated at About Thirty-five Hundred Dollars.

Shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the front of M. T. Heckert's clothing store, under the Diamond market, on Diamond street, near Federal street, Allegheny. An alarm was at once sounded from box 34 by officer Joseph Campbell, to which the department answered promptly. A stream of water was soon obtained and poured into the room, and in a short time the fire was extinguished. It originated from the furnace of the kitchen of the hotel directly under Mr. Heckert's store and burned a hole through the floor, alongside the elevator, and damaged the room considerably, at the same time destroying a large quantity of clothes and made up clothing. A large quantity of the woolen and clothing was also destroyed by the water. The loss is estimated at about $3,500. Mr. Heckert's loss is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association, Citizens' Insurance and Old Dominion Insurance Companies.

The firemen labored nobly, notwithstanding the intense cold, and quite a number of them had their fingers and ears frost-bitten.

Reed Jones, foreman of the Columbia Company, had one of his hands badly burned.

For Street Commissioner

Of the Sixth district, Mr. William S. Kerr, of the Thirtieth ward, is a prominent aspirant, and, from present indications, seems likely to secure the position. Mr. Kerr claims to have had a large experience of street cleansing than any other citizen of Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of the South Side nearly all his life. Elected to the position, there is no doubt that Mr. Kerr will discharge the duties of his office honestly and faithfully, enjoying as he does the confidence of all with whom he has had business relations. Mr. Kerr is well and favorably known, and his appointment will be a guarantee to the taxpayers that the streets of the Sixth district will be well attended to.

***

"A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned."

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, will receive *One Dollar* and upwards. Deposits of small amounts especially solicited. You can draw your money at any time *without notice*, or let it remain for a time and *Six per cent.* interest. Try it. MWF

Dr. Gale Trench,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

The Chemistry of the Stomach.

As in the more delicate processes of the laboratory, it is necessary that the reagents employed to produce chemical changes in substances to be manipulated, so also it is imperatively necessary that the food we eat should be perfectly pure. Whatever impurities may be contained in these foods are without doubt, similarly acted upon by the digestive organs, and the result is a poisoning of the blood, which must inevitably be followed by disease. Similarly, other impurities of indigestion arise from a deficiency of the chemical properties of the digestive fluids. Nothing is more agreeable way to restore their purity and improve their quality is to take before each meal a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which corrects acidity, renders digestion complete and painless, and overcomes the constipation which it produces. The nervousness and weakness resulting from chronic dyspepsia also disappear under its influence.

DIED.

PRATT—On Sunday morning, January 10th, 1875, at 4 o'clock, HENRY PRATT, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Boardman, Ohio, ABRAM DAVIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Rev. B. F. Woodburn's, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,075,769 25.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. KENNEY, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Alleghenv.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

FLOWERS for the HOLIDAYS.
Choice Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers,
Arranged to the Best Styles.
German Canary Birds, Bird Cages, Gold Fish, Fifty barrels Ground Pine for Wreathing, 1,000 Christmas Trees (Norway Spruce), Evergreen Wreaths and Wreathing, for sale by J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

Y. M. M. L. A.

Annual Meeting on Saturday Evening —Reports of Board of Managers and Officers—Election of Officers.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association held its annual meeting on Saturday evening, at which the annual reports of the officers and Board of Managers were presented. Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, President of the Board, submitted their report, in which he referred to the success of the Association during the past year as being better than they had reason to expect considering the panic and the dull times. In May last the Board, in compliance with the will of the people at large, taking the expression of a portion of the press of the city to be correct, opened the library for reading on Sunday afternoon, until the first of November. The Librarian kept an account of all those who visited the library during this time, even of those who entered the room to look around and not to read, and also those not members who came in under the impression that the room was free on that day. From this report it appears that there were only 750 visitors all told—an average of about thirty-two for each day. This result was not satisfactory, the number being too small in the opinion of the Board to justify them in continuing to keep open on that day. The Board was divided in opinion upon this matter, and the object in trying it was to test by experiment whether the people really desired it. The President congratulates the association upon being so fortunate in the selection of Librarian and assistants. Mr. George A. Appleton has had fifteen years experience as a Librarian, and has given very good satisfaction, while his assistants have been faithful and vigilant.

The Librarian reports that the number of members at the present time is 1,376, and by reference to his report of last year it will be seen there were but 1,088, and by the report of 1872, 1,072 members. During the past year, therefore, a net increase in the membership of 288, while in 1873 the net increase was but sixteen. There are now 13,320 volumes in the Library. There were added during the year five hundred and fifty-six volumes. This number is almost double that of the previous year, though it falls far short of the number added in 1872. In that year the Brewer fund had just been received, and $2,000 of it was spent for books. The circulation during the year was 28,390, nearly a thousand more than last year. The Librarian also reports that all the shelving is full, and when new books are brought in it becomes necessary to take down some other books to make room for them, and the Board recommends that other shelving be supplied.

The Treasurer reports that the amount received for membership during the past year was $3,823, being $107 over that of last year. From the report we learn that the Lecture Committee have paid into the treasury the sum of $2,760, the net proceeds of the lecture season of 1873-74. The report of the Lecture Committee is not made up until after the first of May, and hence is not included in this report. The fact that the committee were able to realize this handsome sum over and above the expenses is certainly evidence of good management on their part. While our revenue has increased, the Board takes pleasure in presenting to you the other side of the account. The amount expended was $6,770.84, while the amount remaining, aside from the Brewer fund, is $1,056.53.

The election for officers of the Association resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: General Sweitzer holding over as President; Henry Holdship, Vice President; L. Halsey Williams, Secretary; John B. Jackson, J. McH. Reinhart, Directors; B. G. Follansbee, F. Rinehart, Auditors.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.
ENGAGEMENT OF
AGNES BOOTH,
Supported by the excellent artists,
Joseph Wheelock and J. B. Booth.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, January 11 and 12,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Beatrice.....Agnes Booth
Benedick.....Joseph Wheelock
Monday—AGNES BOOTH.

LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Eminent and Peerless Belle of the Platform,
MISS
LILIAN EDGARTON,
Will deliver her new Lecture on
POPULAR SHAMS
ON
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 12th.
TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
On sale at the Library and at Clark's Shoe Store, corner Fifth avenue and Market street.
Preinde by the Great Western Orchestra.

THE CATHEDRAL FAIR
EVERY EVENING,
IN THE BASEMENT.
de24:k74

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ARMENIA INS. CO. } PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1875.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, free from all taxes and payable forthwith.
JAS. L. BUTLER, Sec'y.
ja9:3w

DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND will be paid to the stockholders of the MASONIC FUND SOCIETY on and after MONDAY, January 11, 1875, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 105 Wood street.
A. M. POLLOCK,
ja9:179 Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. } PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, payable on demand.
M. HANRAHAN,
ja5:142 Secretary.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, } PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
THOMAS ROGERS, Jr.,
ja5:128 Cashier.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, } No. 51 North Diamond street, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months.
W. C. BENNEY,
ja5:139 Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BANK, } N. E. Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 15, 1875.
JOHN E. RIDALL,
ja5:142 Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, } PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of taxes.
W. A. SHAW,
ja5:124 Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1875.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the People's National Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON,
ja5:121 Cashier.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., } No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS (82) PER SHARE, to be credited on the stock due bills.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
ja5:130

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, } OF PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1875.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. J. ALBIETZ,
ja5:271 Secretary.

PENN BANK